

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI,

Winnipeg, Canada, May 24, 1911

N 74

P B Smith B

dec 11

WESTERN FARMER! DO YOU LOVE

YOUR HOME AND FAMILY?

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO PROTECT THEM?

STARTLING FACTS

Statistics show losses in this country during the months from May to August, 1910, inclusive, as follows:

Number of buildings, etc., struck by lightning.	115
Aggregate damage.	\$318,505.63
Number of persons killed by lightning.	18
Number of persons injured by lightning.	25

It is beyond all doubt that the damage to property and loss of life within the buildings might have been averted had they been protected by The Townsley System of lightning protector.

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Against lightning?*

The
**TOWNSLEY
SYSTEM**

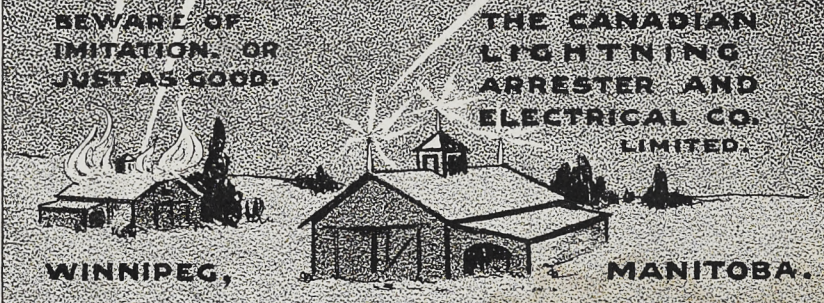
**COPPER CABLE
LIGHTNING ARRESTERS**

**GUARANTEED TO PROTECT
HAVE NO OTHER**

BEWARE OF
IMITATION. OR
JUST AS GOOD.

THE CANADIAN
LIGHTNING
ARRESTER AND
ELECTRICAL CO.
LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



POSITIVE PROOF

Since we have been in business—now over twelve years—no building on which our system has been installed has ever been damaged in any way by the electric current. The TOWNSLEY System is a positive safeguard against electric storms. While other and less conspicuous buildings in the immediate vicinity have gone up in flames in a few moments' time, the "Townsley Protected" property has never been disturbed. At a trifling cost you can completely safeguard your entire farm buildings and home.

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Canadian Lightning Arrester and Electrical Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



THE SHERIFF
DINING WITH ROBIN HOOD
AND HIS MERRY MEN

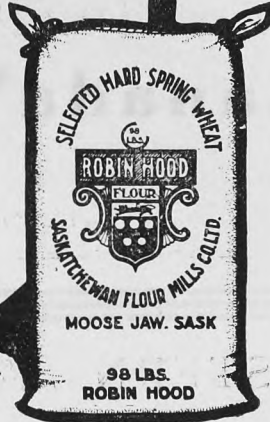
Makes bread that you can well be proud of.
The golden brown crust, and the fine
flaky texture of the loaf, is ample proof
that ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

is different—It's
Better.

Sold on a money-
back guarantee
basis.

**ROBIN HOOD
FLOUR**

MADE IN MOOSE JAW



ding for him by Mr. Taylor and Ellis Potter, and the latter secured the bull for his Lancashire herd, for 600 guineas.

Some indication of the quality of the cows sold is shown by the fact that eighteen of them averaged over 1,000 gallons of milk yearly, and four over 1,200 gallons. The milk from these cows was worth about £42 per annum for each cow, and such returns justify high prices, and are an indication of the skill shown by George Taylor in developing a great dairy herd.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Shorthorn sales have been rather numerous lately, and a notable one was a selection from the Alnwick herd of the Duke of Northumberland. The herd is an old established one founded largely on Booth blood, with a recent admixture of Cruickshanks.

The cattle were in fine order, the attendance was good, but the weather was poor. Prices only ruled fair. The top price was 63 guineas for a red cow, "Park Marigold." In all, 47 head were sold for an average of £32 13s.

Another sale of importance was Lord Ridley's herd of Shorthorns at Blagdon. The herd had not been long established, but contained some choice animals. Twenty-seven cows brought £698, and five bulls, £126. The highest price of the sale was 38 guineas.

SHORTHORN SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Society disclosed a most satisfactory state of affairs—financial and otherwise, and the sixteenth annual sale of bulls was a very successful one. The sale average for 276 head was 27 guineas—with a top price of 150 guineas for the champion bull, bred by Lord Heneage. G. E. Sandars, Scampton, with an average for nine bulls, of £55, headed the list for the third time in succession.

The Lincoln Red bears out fully the official description: "It is now distinguished by its length of frame, good constitution, great hardiness, capacity for milk, and great weight of carcass." They are well suited to tenant farmers' requirements, and are real rent payers. It used to be said: "Booth for the butcher, and Bates for the pail." The Lincoln Reds claim to combine both in a satisfactory manner, and from the dairy side they certainly have some fine records.

Such a breed should prove valuable under your Western conditions, and there should be a profitable opening for them for some of your enterprising breeders in the West.

OLDEST SHOW IN ENGLAND

The Wharfedale Show at Otley is the oldest in England. For this year's show there were 2,900 entries, against 3,200 last year. The weather was fine, and the attendance of the public excellent. Amongst heavy horses the well known brown mare, "Mollington Manners," took the gold medal for Sir A. Nicholson. There was a capital display of cattle, and the yearling heifers were an especially good class.

F. DEWHIRST.

JUDGES FOR HORSE SHOW

Arrangements are complete for the annual horse show in Winnipeg. Hand-some prizes are hung up and indications are that the show will be bigger than ever. Following are the judges: John McE. Bowman, New York, N.Y.; Richard P. McGrann, Lancaster, Pa.; Alex. Galbraith, DeKalb, Ill.; J. A. Sinclair, V.S., Cannington, Ont.; Francis M. Ware, New York. The dates are June 5 to 10.

* * *

A letter from R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, states that he has sold all his Shorthorn bulls, but still has some fine females of all ages for sale.

* * *

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will hold its 26th annual meeting, on Wednesday, June 7, 1911, at Syracuse, N. Y. The secretary is F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.

* * *

James Yule, manager of the Van Horne Farm at Selkirk, has purchased two young bulls from Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario. The animals are red and roan, sired by Superb Sultan.



"IDEAL" FENCE Made to Last

Wise farmers buy things that are sure to last long. For this is true economy and good sense. And it is these wise farmers who have made the sales of "IDEAL" Woven Wire Fence grow far more rapidly than any other fence on the market. It is made to LAST. Same large gauge No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout—amplest strength—surest service.

This Lock makes "IDEAL" FENCE Strongest in Existence

**Study
this Lock**

See how the Ideal Lock grips the wires in five different places—with no sharp turns—firmly, evenly. Thus this Lock absolutely prevents the wire from slipping in any direction. See the waved horizontal wires. They give spring and elasticity and long life to the fence, and provide for expansion and contraction. Indeed IDEAL Fence will last. Learn more about it. There is a style for every purpose—and every style the best you can buy. Write us to-day.

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**Ideal
Fence Co.,
Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

STOCK GOSSIP

HIGH PRICED SHORTHORNS

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

High prices for dairy Shorthorns ruled at the sale of a portion of George Taylor's herd at Cranford. Some of the finest milking Shorthorns in the country are in Mr. Taylor's herd, and many milking records and awards are held. A large company was present, and keen competition prevailed. Seventy-seven head of bulls, cows and calves were sold for £6,209, or an excellent average of over £80.

The cattle sold included representatives of five old Bates strains, including the "Oxford Grand Duchesses." Ellis Potter bought the grand cow, "Darlington Cranford 23rd," for 170 guineas. The handsome three-year-old roan heifer, "Oxford Aliffe," sold for 200 guineas to E. S. Godsell.

A finely bred yearling bull, "Salmon's Heir," owned by E. S. Godsell, was included in the sale. His dam was purchased from Mr. Taylor two years ago, for 310 guineas. There was keen bid-

It Pays To Buy A Good Sling Outfit

One that will not give trouble in the top of the barn where it is hard to get at.

One that will stand up when heavily loaded.

One that will not destroy the draft rope.

One that will work with a good sized rope.

One that will lift easily.

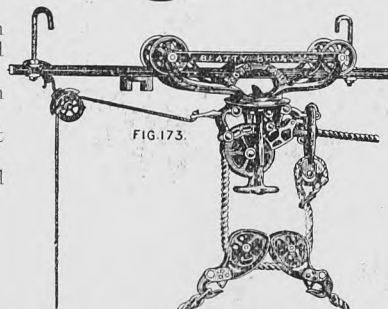
The BT Sling Car Always Works

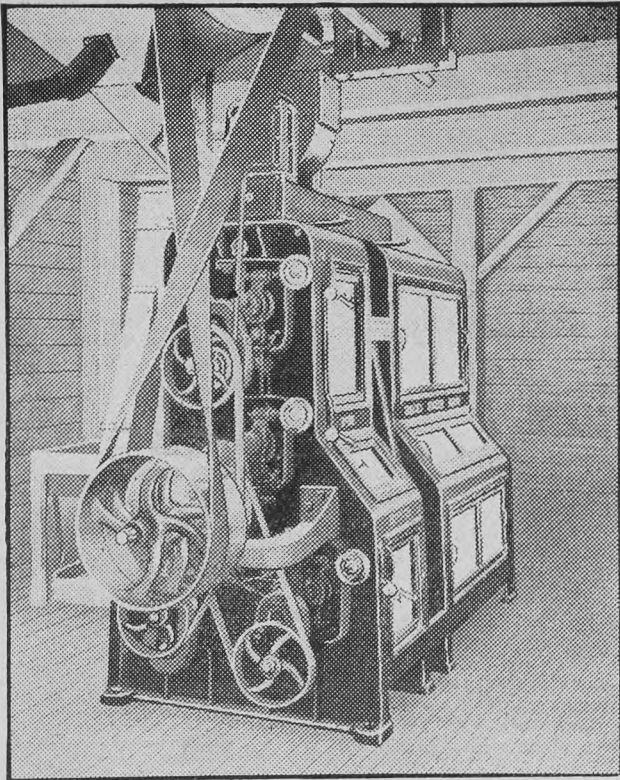
It is the simplest in construction—no springs or complications to get out of order. Every car is carefully tested before leaving the factory. It is the heaviest sling car and all parts are made of malleable. It is guaranteed to take off the largest load in two lifts. It never injures the rope and will work equally well with $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or 1-inch rope. It has the largest draft wheel and puts the easiest bend in the draft rope of any sling car and so lifts more easily.

IT PAYS TO BUY A BT SLING OUTFIT
WRITE TO-DAY TO

BEATTY BROS. BRANDON, MAN.
Head Office and Factory, FERGUS, ONT.

The BT Line also includes Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers.





VIEW OF MIDGET MILL INSTALLATION

THE Midget Flour Mill

A machine for small Country Flour Mills. Produces flour equal to the largest mills. Requires small floor space and takes little power to run. It restores the Village Mill to its ancient position. Send for Catalogue describing operation and giving testimonials.

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CAPACITY AND YIELD

The Midget will grind $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of Winter Wheat per hour and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 bushels of Spring Wheat. The yield varies slightly with the class of wheat milled. Speaking generally, the mill will make a barrel of flour from 280 lbs. of wheat. The actual percentages of flour obtained from the wheat can be varied by the operator.

A.	B.	C.
71 lbs. straight run flour (All one quality)	51 lbs. good baker's flour 20 lbs. finest patent flour	54 lbs. fine flour 20 lbs. 2nd qu. flour
14 lbs. Bran	14 lbs. Bran	14 lbs. Bran
15 lbs. Shorts	15 lbs. Shorts	12 lbs. Shorts
100	100	100

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GOSSIP

LAST SEASON IN ALBERTA

Crop Bulletin No. 8, issued by the Department of Agriculture for Alberta, gives an elaborate report on the crops of 1910. Interesting paragraphs from this report follow:

The final summing up of the yields of the various grain crops grown in the province during the year 1910 comes as an agreeable surprise, in that they are much heavier than at one time thought probable or even possible. Individual yields are reported that can be called nothing but phenomenal, considering the conditions under which the crop was grown. The general impression before harvest was that there would be but little grain to harvest in some districts owing to the droughty conditions which prevailed during the growing season. This forecast was true in a measure of these places, but in some of those districts which suffered from the drought it can be truthfully said that the harvest was much greater than expected. There is every reason to be proud of the excellent results obtained from the province as a whole, and particularly in those districts that experienced the severest drought known since grain growing began to assume large proportions.

The total area seeded to grain crops and reported in the May bulletin (1910), was 1,582,973 acres. The actual area reported as having been threshed is 1,193,261 acres, as against 1,212,644 the previous year. The total yield of grain amounts to 22,027,184 bushels—an average of 18.46 bushels per acre—as against a total of 36,761,493 bushels for the previous year. The crop, though smaller than last year, was of high quality.

During the crop-growing period of the year the weather conditions were most unfavorable—in fact the most unfavorable for many years. The latter part of the previous season was somewhat dry, the fall was particularly so, the snowfall of the winter was very light and most of what did fall was blown away, thus exposing the winter wheat and allowing the moisture in the land to escape. Spring opened rather early and conditions were favorable for seeding, although in some districts the land was rather dry. A few small showers fell, but not enough to satisfy the demand for moisture. Conditions were not thought to be serious until the copious rains that usually fall during the last half of May and the

Market Gardens

Five and ten acre irrigated tracts adjoining Cranbrook, B.C., one mile from Post Office. Good local market for all produce. Special opportunities for chicken ranches. Several of these tracts are already occupied and proved. Price ONLY \$100.00 per acre. Easy terms. No charges for water.

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Metal Ear Labels with owner's name and address and any number required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



Cream Cream Cream

We want your cream and are prepared to pay you the highest market price for it. We pay express charges. We will loan you cans. Payment made twice monthly.

GIVE US A TRIAL

THE CARSON HYGIENIC DAIRY COMPANY

Winnipeg

Limited

month of June failed to put in an appearance. The light showers that did fall were insufficient to meet the needs of the growing crops. Parts of the province were favored with somewhat more moisture, but the province as a whole did not receive the usual amount of rain during the growing season, and not until it was too late to benefit the crop did abundant rain fall.

While this side of the story is true there is another, and a very important one, which must be taken into consideration. Despite the light rainfall during the growing season, one fact stands out in an indisputable manner: Where the land was carefully and properly prepared, i.e., was summer-tilled to conserve the rainfall of the previous year, excellent yields were obtained. Under these conditions as high as 25 bushels of wheat per acre are recorded. This clearly shows that the lack of intelligent methods of cultivation of the land had an important bearing upon the short crop of last year.

Spring Wheat.—Farmers took advantage of the early opening of spring to seed a very large area to spring wheat. The increase in the area so seeded over 1909 is nearly 39 per cent., and had the season been a favorable one there would have been a very large amount of wheat to market. As it is, however, the droughty summer, combined with indifferent cultivation, has resulted in the yield of the province being reduced from 18.97 in 1909, to 12.65 bushels per acre in 1910. The increase in acreage has almost offset the lower yield, with the result that the total yield of spring wheat falls a little short of that of the previous year. It is to be expected that each year will show a steady increase in the acreage sown to spring wheat, as the rich virgin soil is particularly adapted to the successful growth of wheat.

Winter Wheat.—As to be expected in such a season land sown to winter wheat had a much better chance of making a crop than had land sown to spring wheat. As in the case of spring wheat the area harvested shows an increase of almost 40 per cent. over the acreage harvested in 1909. This is a very considerable increase and speaks well for the successful growth of this important grain, when it is remembered that the crop had hardly any protection by snow during the winter and was exposed to the frost and drying winds early in the spring. It is also to be remembered that this crop had but very little rain to assist it in the spring and early summer. Experience is showing year after year that winter wheat is one of the very safest crops to grow. Where-

(Continued on page 769)

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

We Know

The cost of building and finishing a De Laval separator is, machine for machine, almost twice that of the next best competitive separator, and this margin of difference is steadily widening with the continual refinement of the NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL. The difference in manufacturing cost begins with the extra heavy tinware in supply can and covers and is shown in every scientific and mechanical detail of the separator, even to the special enamelling of the handsome frame and the box in which the complete separator is shipped. Everything upon which the name "DE LAVAL" is stamped must be of the best, and no system of inspection is too rigid nor too expensive to insure this. The result is shown in the unique position of De Laval separators in the dairy world, where during thirty years their supremacy has never been in doubt.

Creamerymen Know

No one has a better opportunity to determine the relative value of different separators than the creamery operator. He separates milk in large quantities and receives cream from a wide area in which every make of separator is used. Some years ago creamerymen as a class discovered through careful and often expensive tests that the difference between De Laval separators and others was all the difference between profit and loss, with the result that the manufacture of factory size separators was practically discontinued by all but the De Laval Separator Company. Not only do 98 per cent. of creamerymen use the De Laval exclusively, but they recommend its use by their patrons on account of the particularly smooth quality of the cream, together with the thorough work of the machine under all conditions, including the production of the heaviest cream.

Thousands of Separator Users Know

Last year 15,000 users of inferior separators traded them for the De Laval. These men could have bought the De Laval in the first place for the same or less than was paid for the more cheaply-made machines. They have learned from costly experience that the claim that another is "as good" as the De Laval separator does not make it so, and that a machine which delivers cream from one spout and skim milk from another is not necessarily a cream separator when measured by the De Laval standard. Read the following extract from a letter we have just received: "I know your machine well, having used your No. 1 for some time. Having need for a larger machine I wrote your company but didn't get in touch with you right away and in the meantime was led to believe that the M——— would fill the bill, and much to my disgust now find it won't skim a 30 per cent. cream and do it perfectly. I have always taken especial care to have machine set perfectly level and on a cement foundation, though the manufacturer claimed it to be unnecessary." This man used the "just as good" separator 3 months, sacrificed \$100 and bought a De Laval.

You Should Know

Write for Catalogue No. 160, and name of nearest agent

There could be no greater mistake upon the part of anyone who milks two or more cows than to put off the purchase of a cream separator this year. Two cows and a De Laval will produce as much butter as three cows without the separator, and the labor will be less. If you keep only enough cows to supply your own table the use of a De Laval will give you butter to sell, the proceeds of which will go towards meeting current expenses. The De Laval pays for itself. It earns in cash every time it is used a part of its purchase price and may be bought upon terms which will enable you to meet payments out of increased revenue. Why delay any longer? Your nearest De Laval agent will furnish you a machine of suitable size for free trial if desired and you will be at liberty to compare it in your own home with any other kind in case you may doubt the good judgment of creamerymen and almost two million De Laval users.



The De Laval Separator Co., Winnipeg



Anton Mickelson

1,000 Gophers Cost You at Least \$100.00—Stop That Big Loss

EVERY gopher costs you 10 cents, and there are about 1,000 in a 40-acre field. In the face of such figures, can you still keep on keeping gophers? But perhaps you've tried to kill them and failed. That is why we know you will be doubtful of other poisons; but Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick is different—and better than any. Its peculiar odor and taste attract gophers and other field pests. And the minutest atom kills a gopher. They eat the poisoned grains quicker than the others. To the many farmers who have used strychnine, we submit the following facts and figures to prove how superior

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

is. The wholesale market price shows that one ounce of strychnine can be sold at \$1.00—with a fair profit. And one ounce of strychnine kills about 874 gophers under most favorable conditions. But strychnine is very insoluble and a great quantity of water must be used to dissolve it and a great amount of grain must be added, to absorb the liquid mixture. Thus its strength is so reduced that it takes an average of 20 grains to kill one gopher. But, as strychnine is excessively bitter, only about one-third of the gophers eat enough of it to kill them. A 75c box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick actually kills 2,000 gophers. It is guaranteed to do so, or you can get your money back. So you can easily

See How Much Better and Cheaper It Is Than Strychnine

Furthermore, strychnine is hard to handle, unsafe to leave around, and expensive to mix and care for.

The \$1.25 box of Kill-Em-Quick contains twice as much as the 75c box, and is guaranteed to kill 4,000 gophers. Farmer Equity Societies, County Commissioners, Township Boards and other large buyers can secure our standard quantity price by writing direct to us. Let me send you some more interesting facts that show the many advantages and the superiority of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. Send me a postal now.

ANTON MICKELSON, President

Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company
Dept. B Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

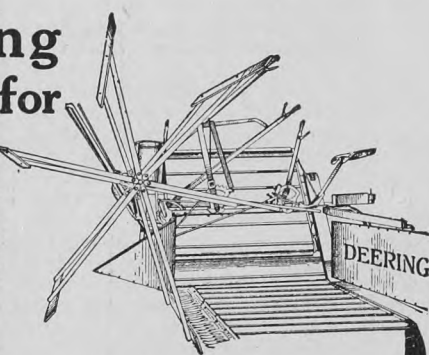


THE Deering Binder is made for Western Canada

The Deering Binder is designed especially for Western Canadian farmers. The Deering cutter bar allows the short grain to pass from the knife to the platform canvas without accumulating between them. The wide range of reel adjustment—high, low, forward, or backward—insures your getting all the grain, whether it is short, tall, standing, down, or tangled.

Another Deering feature is the third packer. It reaches up close to the elevator and pulls down the grain to the other two packers. It prevents grain clogging the top of the elevator.

And here are a few other Deering advantages that will interest you. The Deering breastplate is shaped to prevent the needle from pulling straws on to the bill hook and choking at this point. The binder shifter lever is directly in front of the driver and convenient to operate. The third discharge arm is very effective in throwing out the bound sheaves and in assisting in separating the tangled grain



of the bound sheaves from the unbound grain on the binder decks.

Deering binders are exceedingly light draft, because they are equipped with ball and roller bearings.

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Deering agents also handle I H C Gasoline Engines, Cream Harvesters, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Tractors, Tillage Implements, Wagons, and Binder Twine.

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International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 24, 1911

No. 974

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

ESTABLISHED 1866

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is published every Wednesday. It is published in the West and deals solely with Western conditions.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—Canada and Great Britain, \$1.50 per annum in advance, \$2.00 when in arrears; United States and foreign countries, \$2.50 per annum, strictly in advance.

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Editorial

Demonstration Farms a Reality

Alberta is the first province in Canada to get down to real business in providing demonstration farms as a force in educating the agriculturist. As was announced in last week's issue, the minister of agriculture has stated that satisfactory sites have been secured at seven points in all corners of the province, from Athabasca Landing in the far north, to Medicine Hat in the southeast, and Claresholm in the southwest. No one can argue that the province is not as well covered as can be done with seven individual farms. No doubt many will complain because their districts were not favored. Perhaps in the not distant future the government will see fit to increase the number until all reasonable minds are satisfied.

Properly handled these demonstration farms should do more for agriculture in the close future than any other line of education can hope to do. As has been pointed out before by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, agricultural high schools and agricultural colleges are decidedly useful, but do not reach the men who in 1911 to 1916 are responsible for real advancement agriculturally. For one landowner who is affected by an agricultural high school or an agricultural college there are dozens who are not. On the other hand, a demonstration farm in proper hands is the talk of the neighborhood for miles around. Those in the district realize that conditions are the same as

those with which they have to deal. They, therefore, are impressed. Methods that are successful and are backed by substantial proof force themselves even on the most indifferent farmer in the locality.

With proper superintendency and with capable farm managers, Alberta's demonstration farms should mark an important epoch in agricultural teaching in Canada.

Compulsory Road Dragging

A little over a year ago the FARMER'S ADVOCATE was instrumental in having a split-log drag competition held in Manitoba. So great was the success of last summer's competition that this simple and inexpensive road implement will be used rather more extensively this season. Councillors and road authorities are agreed that the split-log drag will do more real work at lower cost than any other road implement in use.

In different parts of the United States also the drag has become popular. In Iowa the efficiency of the implement is appreciated. Here is what the *Breeders' Gazette* says, editorially, in a recent issue:

"It has come to the inevitable end in Iowa. The farmer will not use the road drag voluntarily. The legislature has made road dragging compulsory. A one-mill tax has been provided on all property in the township, and it can be used for no other purpose. A supervisor may be hired and 50 cents a mile is the rate for dragging.

"Whatever may be the farm road of the future, today it is a dirt road over vast stretches of fertile country. It is folly to talk hard roads in very many sections, remote from metaling material, just as it is folly to refuse to build hard roads when the material lies at hand. The road drag has been proved the simplest, cheapest and most effective means of maintaining and improving dirt roads. It is so simple and cheap that road overseers decline to use it. The farmer declines to drag his own road, probably because he is taxed to have road work done for him. In a great majority of cases he is not willing to do this extra work in order to improve his road. This is probably the explanation of his neglect.

"When so simple, effective and cheap a means of road maintenance is not used by local road authorities nothing is left but the application of the law. The Iowa legislators have acted wisely in enforcing road dragging. It is a sad commentary on the business sense of road officials, but it is an act eminently demanded. It is to be hoped that other states will follow the example, until the road drag becomes a familiar object, not only on dirt roads, but on gravel and macadam roads as well. Nothing will so easily and cheaply maintain the life and comfortable use of a gravel and macadam road as the drag."

No Prizes for Products of the Soil

Those who have studied this year's prize list for the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, will have noticed that no prize money is offered for grains, grasses, roots and other crops common to the broad acres of the prairies. This is not an oversight on the part of the exhibition management. The action was warranted by lack of response on the part of producers. For some years past hundreds of dollars have been offered at Winnipeg's annual exhibition and still the entries dwindled until there were not enough competitors to carry off all the prize money.

In 1910 over \$800 were hung up to induce cultivators of the soil to place their products for competition. Those who visited the show will agree that the display was not what it should be—when it is remembered that this is the greatest grain growing country on the face of the globe. In what was intended to be the greatest class of all a first prize of \$200 was offered. Three other prizes worth considering also were in line for the men who had ten bushels of Red Fife wheat. One condition was that there should be at least ten entries, failing which the cash awards would decrease in proportion to the falling below that number of exhibitors. Even these munificent prizes did not attract a full quota of wheat men.

* * *

Developments, therefore, indicate that there is little interest in the class for agricultural products at Winnipeg's annual exhibition. Perhaps the growers have concluded that they profit more by exhibiting at winter shows when they have more time to prepare the exhibit and stand greater chances of making big sales of their product as seed. In any event they seem not to be anxious to patronize the summer exhibition.

* * *

But the biggest exhibition in the Canadian West will fall far short of the desired standard if there is not a display of the staple products of the boundless prairies. This country is known far and wide as a producer of hard wheat and other grains. What would visitors from afar think if they happened this way about exhibition week and strolled to the fair to find none of the products that have made the Canadian West famous?

How can the Canadian Industrial Exhibition put on a true front by having grains in evidence? Let the city of Winnipeg, the provincial government and the big railway companies answer. Perhaps also the exhibition board can arrange to spend at least part of the money formerly hung up as prizes to good effect. At any rate Winnipeg's annual exhibition will not be complete without a magnificent display of the staple products from the prairie soil of the West.

Representatives Must Be Independent

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The first great weakness of our Canadian governments is a too slavish devotion to party. With the present-day literature, our representatives in the government (or Opposition, either) cannot be accused of ignorance of the requirements of the people. Then, why is legislation delayed or refused after absolute proof has been given of its great need? The government's reason is that they do not feel sure the people would support them in giving such laws as the bulk of the people seem to demand between elections. Another weakness of our governing parties is extravagance. The better elements in the electorate are opposed to extravagance and unbusinesslike expenditures, but the party heelers and office seekers demand reckless extravagance. The latter seem to have the most influence, and the power of these people is dangerous to Canada. A very great weakness also lies in the neglect of duty by members of the ruling party. Government measures seem to be left entirely in the hands of the leader, or a few leaders. The bulk of our representatives might just as well be wooden men on wires. They seem to bob up in sufficient numbers to vote confidence when the bosses need them and are then let off to play poker or curl, till the Opposition creates another crisis. Everyone is familiar with the evils of monopolistic control of governments. Their election funds are stronger than independent votes. A real weakness, too, is the lack of sufficient employment to exert the energies of the members. The bonusing of corporations to operate nearly all public utilities does away with just the kind of work that would keep the members bright and prevent the absolute laziness which some fall into. The saying holds good in parliament that the busiest men are the ones who find time to do one thing more. In trying to prescribe remedies, I consider that the party evil must be conquered outside of the Houses first. The people are pretty well convinced of the evil, but there must be leaders. The independents have practically no leader. Occasionally, a candidate appears and tries to do the work of years in about two weeks. The electors are not slow in discerning miscalculation on this, even though their sympathies are with the man.

In prescribing a remedy I would say that if a good independent candidate, socially equal to the majority of the voters, were to declare himself in each constituency and prove his faithfulness by standing at his guns for a year or two prior to election, most of these men would win. Enough independent men in the House to carry the balance of power is the only remedy. The talk about independent men dominating the party they lean to, or getting their candidate to sign an independent pledge, is no good. We all know which master they will hold to. It is like getting our neighbor's hired man to sign a pledge to work for another in his boss's absence. Everyone

knows that it is practically impossible to be independent in the House after passing through a party caucus. We have recently had members speak and move in the House in favor of questions that their party was opposed to, and some believe that the case is hopeful. I do not look at it in that light. If these men are sincere, and have the courage of their convictions, they will "bolt." Such a consummation is most devoutly to be wished for, but I have no faith. They will go on trying to "ride two horses." If candidates go to the electors honestly as independents and demonstrate their willingness and ability to work, the farming constituencies are ready to elect them. Then there will be something doing.

Man.

J. BOUSFIELD.

Horse

Contagious Abortion in Mares

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I had five mares in foal and three of them have aborted at six, seven and ten months gone. Is this a disease? Will it do to breed these three mares that have lost their foals? Are they apt to abort again next spring? Is there something that I can give the two mares in foal to carry their colts to the proper time? These mares have been fed on good hay and oats and have done some work, but none to hurt them. I was very careful in starting them into work. There have been several colts lost here this spring in the same way.—S. W. O.

Ans.—Your mares, and other mares in your locality, are suffering from an outbreak of contagious abortion. Being an infectious disease it spreads from one mare to another, and may also be conveyed by the stallion, if he has served affected mares. The mares that abort should be kept isolated in a separate stable from other breeding mares and their genital organs should be well flushed out twice a day with a mild antiseptic solution (carbolic acid, 2 parts to 100 parts of water, or creolin in the same proportions may be used). The injections are to be continued for at least two weeks. The aborted foetus and membranes must be deeply buried or burned. A mare should not be bred again until all discharge has ceased; even then she may be infective. Contagious abortion will often cause temporary sterility, or the mare may become pregnant, but abort again. The disease usually runs itself out in two or three years, if there are no new brood mares introduced into the stable or locality. It is always best to discontinue breeding until the disease has died out. Proper cleansing and disinfection of the stable is necessary to stamp out the disease, and the manure should be burned.

Mules for the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reading THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of March 24th I see under heading, "Mules for Farm Work," some things in favor of the mule and to his credit, but not as much as he deserves. I have handled and raised mules for several years prior to coming to Canada five years ago, and properly handled, they are up to the mark with the best of horses in every respect. It is most generally the fault of the one in charge, if the mule is sluggish at maturity. The thing is to buy or raise a pair of nice big mules and begin teaching them right from the start. Let them know that you are boss, but not a cruel master. There is no animal that will respond to kind treatment more readily than the mule, and not one in a hundred will kick if taught at the right time. As for work, they are always ready, and consume much less feed than horses, especially less than the lanky kind with the big end of the leg down.

In working the young mule first hitch him with something gentle and true. Check him up so his mouth will become tender, then let him know he must keep up. After a few trials you will find that you have an animal with as good life as you desire, and very little, if any, more stubborn than the horse.

I have worked two-year-old mules, doing as much work as four-year-old horses, but do not try to do too much the first few days. The one reason for the scarcity of mules in Western Canada is the cold climate. Mules seem to stand it well enough here, but the Jack is subject to rheumatism, in changing from a warm to a cold climate, and also are very high in price—that is the right kind. Mr. Tingley certainly has been misinformed or has a very erroneous idea in regard to breeding only old worn out mares to the Jack. Breed your best loose-built young mares as well as old ones to the right type of Jack. Then if at any season you desire to breed the same mares to the horse again, you will see just as good horse colts as though you had never seen a Jack. Don't let superstition come in, but give the donkey a chance. I have a mare at present that has raised four colts in succession since coming to Canada, which mare had been raising nothing but mules in Missouri, and I know of numerous such cases, and will say, for Mr. Tingley's benefit as well as others, that there is nothing to the theory of breeding old worn-out mares only to Jacks, for fear they won't raise good horse colts again.

Sask.

U. G. McQUARY.

Scratches

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

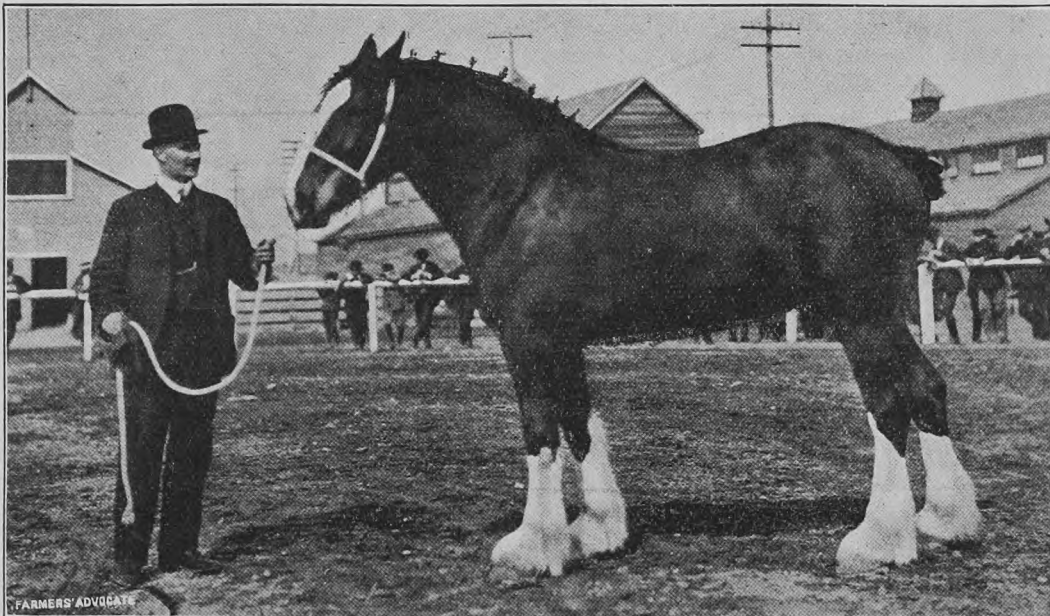
Will you kindly tell me, through the columns of your paper, the best way to cure scratches on horses?—C. J. K.

Ans.—Prepare the horse for a physic, by feeding bran mashes only for at least twelve hours. Then give him an aloetic ball, composed of barbadoes aloes from 7 to 10 drams (according to weight of the horse) well powdered, powdered ginger, 1 dram; soft soap, sufficient to combine the ingredients. This ball is rolled up in soft paper and administered while fasting. The bran mashes are continued without hay or grain until purging commences. Then half his usual allowance of hay and oats are given, the amount increased to his usual allowance when his bowels have become normal. The heels may be poulticed with linseed meal until the inflammation and soreness have disappeared. Then the parts may be dressed twice a day with zinc ointment. It is necessary to keep the legs dry.

Origin and Type of Hackneys

A subscriber asks as to the origin and type of the Hackney horse. Professor Robert Wallace, one of the leading authorities in the livestock of Great Britain, thus answers the question in the "Handbook of British Breeds of Livestock," recently published by the government:

The Hackney is believed to have sprung from a foundation stock of Norwegian horses landed by the Norse invaders in Norfolk and Yorkshire.



Imported three year Clydesdale filly, Poppy, owned by J. A. Turner, a prominent winner at Calgary Spring Show. She is sired by Baron o' Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride.

The modern Hackney or Norfolk trotter was developed from the earlier trotter of Norfolk and the fen country about the end of the eighteenth century, by the use of Shales or Shield's horse, called also Scott Shales (692), which introduced Thoroughbred, Arab and Barb blood, and gave fine bone, pace and staying power to the heavy, round-boned and more or less cart-horse shaped trotter of the beginning and middle of the century.

The Yorkshire section of the breed was improved about the same time as the Norfolk section, by the employment of a good horse of purebred Arab blood. The two sections are now blended in the one studbook, and it is the abundance of Arab blood, in addition to the original Norwegian connection, that made it possible to regard them as one breed.

The Hackney horse of to-day is a powerfully-built, short-legged, big, broad horse, with an intelligent head, neat neck, strong, level back, powerful loins and as perfect shoulders as can be produced; good feet, flat-boned legs, and a height of from 15.2 to 15.3½ hands. Hackney-bred carriage horses of 17 hands high can be obtained.

The Brood Mare

At this season we are reminded again of the result of proper or improper care of the pregnant mare. The farmer who puts her in a team and works her as hard as he does other horses, and in addition expects her to properly nurture her unborn offspring, is making a serious mistake. While it is not wise to shut her in a stable, horse-men know that a half day's work and the remainder of the day to pasture is the treatment that will give her a chance to rear a strong, vigorous foal. Weak foals as often result from too much hard work as from lack of exercise.

There is another feature beside a weak offspring: Not infrequently trouble is experienced from constipation, which could be guarded against by allowing the mare a few hours daily run on the green grass.

* * *

If 50 per cent. of the horses of the country are mares, an estimate based on sex averages; if about sixty per cent. of these mares are of breeding age; if an average of about three out of every five of those old enough to breed are bred; if sixty per cent. of those bred get with foal; if thirty per cent. of the foals die; if about half of those that live have been sired by a grade stallion, and will be less valuable on that account, there will be a 3.6 per cent. total increase in the horse population each year, or a 1.8 per cent. increase, considering those sired by registered stallions only. Here is a state of affairs that throws some light on the under supply of horses, and, when we consider the horse situation in all its phases, is the most probable reason for the high prices which those who have to buy horses complain of. It is not abnormal demand, but an unnatural supply that is making horses high-priced. We are not raising enough horses. The farm proportion of mares to geldings is not what it should be; a little better than half of what we have are bred; about half of them on the average foal, and what with foals dying and good for nothing stallions siring a lot of those we do raise, it is little wonder that supply is under demand.

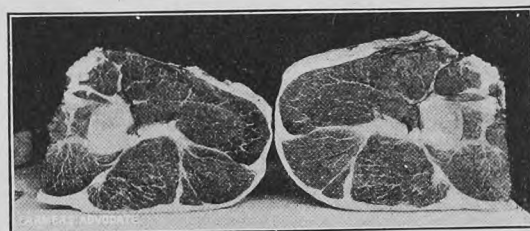
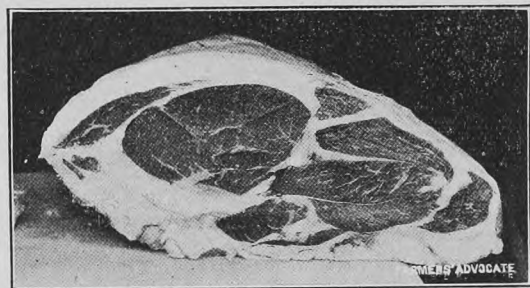
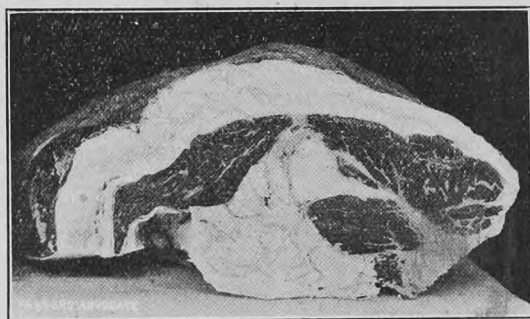
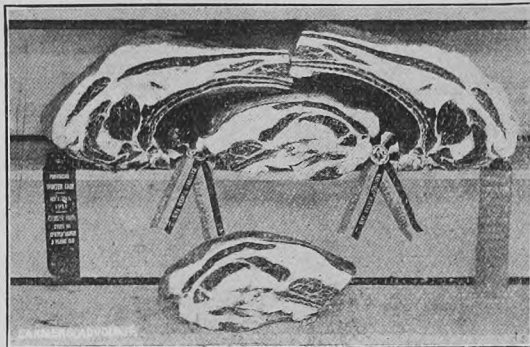
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In 1902, F. S. Kirk, of Garfield county, Oklahoma, sowed a field near a creek, but about 25 feet above water, with thirty to thirty-five pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, broadcast. The soil, which he calls "high bottom" was a dark brown and contained considerable sand. For two years no attention was given the alfalfa except harvesting from it three crops the second year, and four the third year. In 1905 he harvested from ten acres nine cuttings, estimated to weigh fully one and one-half tons each, per acre. The longest time between any two cuttings was twenty-two days, and the shortest fourteen days. During the season of 1904 seven cuttings were made and the field was gone over with a disk harrow early each time after removing the hay from the field. It was possible to cut another growth of eight to twelve inches, had he not preferred to use it as pasturage for stock.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Stock

Champion Steer Dressed Well

Every stockman is anxious to produce animals that will give a large proportion of choice cuts when slaughtered. Specially fitted stock sometimes are deceptive when going to the block.



Illustrations from photographs of cuts from carcass of prize winning steer at Brandon Winter Fair

The untrained person, particularly, can easily make a serious mistake in sizing up a specimen.

At the annual winter fairs in the Canadian West a keen interest is taken in the fat cattle classes. Many have aimed to produce the ideal type of beef animal, that is, the animal, that will produce the largest percentage of edible meat by the Norse invaders in Norfolk and Yorkshire. The very high and free action, both before and behind, is a distinguishing feature of the breed.

of the best quality. The purebred Aberdeen Angus steer, "Glencarnock," grand champion at the Brandon Winter Fair, according to the man who slaughtered him, Jos. Donaldson, comes near to the ideal beef animal. He was bred and fed on the farm of James D. McGregor. When he was alive he was almost a perfect type of a beef animal, smooth and blocky, and beef from head to tail. Accompanying photographs from pictures of the various cuts of the carcass show the supreme quality of the meat. The distribution of the fat is simply marvellous, the lean muscles being full of rich, fat and the outside or encasing being spread over uniformly and not wastefully. The lean meat was beautifully marbled and a noticeable feature of the carcass was the light bone and small amount of waste.

When killed this steer was two years, nine months and six days old. His live weight was 1,600 pounds; dressed weight, 1,076, or 67.33½ per cent.

Mr. Donaldson says: "The grand champion carcass at Chicago, 1910, dressed 66.43, as compared to "Glencarnock," 67.33½ per cent., and I consider the carcass fully equal to the Chicago grand champion. During my twenty-five years' experience in the dressed beef trade this is the best carcass that I have ever handled."

Many plump, smooth prize winners have come from the Glencarnock herd. When such a high percentage of carcass is found, credit must be given both to breed and feeder. Not every man can feed to produce such a carcass, but it is an art worth practicing. Some particulars regarding the handling of this specimen were given on page 458 of our issue of March 29.

Building a Hog Pen

No stock farm is complete without a reasonably good pen for pigs. As will be gathered from suggestions given in the following articles in response to this week's topic, every man must judge for himself what material to use. We have seen good pens of logs, lumber, stone, concrete and brick and some fairly good sod houses. The essentials are sunlight and fresh air. With the abundance of straw available on every farm in the West, pigs will make themselves comfortable if they are kept dry and their owner places straw within reach.

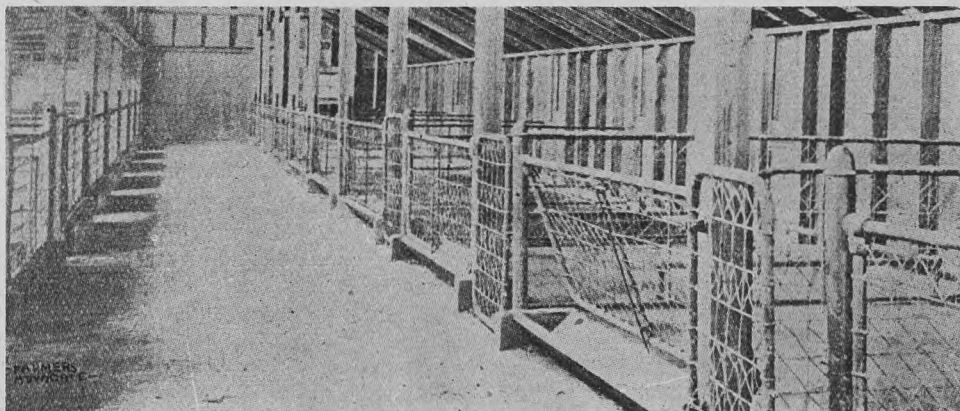
Award has been made in the order of the appearance of the articles.

Wants Light in His Piggery

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to your request for information as to construction of hog pen, I must admit I owe much to advice given in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE two or three years ago. I had kept my pigs in a dark, dismal place, but your article suggested that plenty of sunlight was essential in a hog pen. I decided to try it and that season constructed a new pen with several windows on the south side. I am sorry I cannot give actual cost but I know it was a profitable investment.

I shall not refer particularly to the pen in use, but rather give general suggestions for those who may build a hog pen this season. Every farmer should keep pigs and if they are kept they should be given a chance to do well. Many will argue



Interior of well equipped and well lighted piggery. Note woven wire partitions and steel troughs; also swing fronts in the pens

that all they need is a good straw-stack. I have seen money made in "straw-stack pigs," but I prefer a good pen. The size will depend on the number of pigs you purpose rearing in a season and also on the number you propose to winter over and the size of the pigs while they are housed. Generally speaking, brood sows can run the yard and sleep in the straw-stack until they come near farrowing. Young and growing pigs, however, can be made to do better when housed. Pens can be made almost square and so graded that the troughs are divided into sections of different sizes. When pigs are small perhaps fifteen can be put in a pen 10 feet square or 10 x 12, while later only eight or ten of the same batch can be accommodated.

I prefer a long building with one row of pens and a feed alley. Seven or eight-foot posts on the north side (along which the alley runs, and 10 or 12-foot posts on the south side gives a chance to put in windows where they are needed. Then along the bottom of the south side I would have openings from each pen leading to yards of as reasonable a size as conditions will permit. This opening can be equipped with swing doors hinged from the top to swing either way.

The material of which the pen is built will depend on the location and the opportunity for getting the various materials. Nothing will beat a wooden structure, but this does not last so long as concrete, stone or brick. Personally I favor brick. The aim should be to provide dry and fresh quarters for the hogs. However, cement floors are easily kept clean, and therefore are desirable with a slightly raised plank platform on which the animals sleep. Cement or steel troughs are better than wooden ones.

If a large pen is needed and two rows of pens with an alley between are decided on, the partitions inside should be made of stout woven wire in order to allow free circulation of air and plenty of light in all corners. The only objection is that such a building is liable to be draughty unless specially constructed.

The foundation should be of stone. Ventilation in a hog pen is not a serious matter if roof openings are left every twenty feet or so. The doors and outlets to yards do the rest.

My advice is to build a hog pen that meets your requirements. Use the material that your best judgment tells you to use. Be sure to provide for sunlight and fresh air. Pigs do not need high temperature in the pens if they are dry and receive plenty of straw.

Man. "HOG RAISER."

Sleeping Quarters Upstairs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In order to be successful in hog raising, a suitable pen is important. In my opinion the moderate sized, well ventilated, dry, light and warm hog pen is a source of comfort to the swine and a "conscience easer," for the farmer. The pen I will try to describe is a modest one, 16 x 18 feet, built of lumber.

The foundation is built of stone, resting on solid earth. A bond timber six inches thick rests on the stonework, making a solid sill to fasten the walls to. Studding are 2 inches x 4 inches x 10 feet placed 24 inches apart. A sheathing of matched lumber, two layers of paper and a covering of shiplap make up the outside walls. There is no lining on the inside of studs. The ground floor is made of plank, and second story a double ply of inch lumber with paper between; one ply of lumber, paper and shingles are the covering for the roof, which is placed at one-third pitch.

The interior is divided into four pens, one in each corner, with a four-foot alley down the centre. Troughs are placed along each side of the passage, so constructed that the feeding can be done without entering the pens.

For sleeping accommodation the swine go upstairs, and are allowed one-half space above each pen. I crowded the sleeping room to one-half, because I found the pigs would keep a clean bed if crowded into small quarters. The stair for the pigs to climb to the second story is made with a plank bottom two feet wide

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



RICHARD LEA

Richard Lea was born in the county of Wilts, England, in the late fifties, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. In fact, his life has always been that of a farmer. Living at home he assisted his father until the year 1884, when the opening West found Mr. Lea among its enthusiastic pioneers. Bridge Creek, Manitoba, was his choice of locality to establish himself in Canada, where visitors are welcomed to-day at the well known Lea farm.

Extensive farming has not been the aim; one-half section of loam soil, rich and productive, has formed a nucleus for a system of mixed farming. A rotation covering four years has been adopted, which is working satisfactorily: First year, wheat; second year, half wheat seeded to timothy, and other half oats; third year, timothy hay and half green oats; fourth year, timothy pastured and other half sown to oats for pasture.

Throughout the district Mr. Lea and his two sons are well known as enthusiastic horsemen. But not only do grade Clydesdales receive careful attention. Pedigreed Shorthorn cattle are also seen in the show-ring. A purebred bull was selected from the herd of the late Walter Lynch in 1893. The following year he added a cow and a calf, purchased from E. H. Sharpe. This was the foundation of a herd that now numbers 28.

In 1902 a purebred Berkshire boar and two sows were purchased from J. A. McGill. The progeny from these number 14 head. Another feature of farming that brings profits to Messrs. Lea is the addition of purebred Barred Rocks. The prize-winning flock of H. Hodgkinson was purchased a few years ago and is still kept at its high standard of quality, as shown by the prizes won at the Provincial Poultry Show. The flock of 150 birds has a record to be envied.

Stock raising has its ups and downs, but Mr. Lea has no hesitancy in pronouncing this branch of farming a decided success. The old proverb, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket," is heartily carried out, as shown by the diversified system followed.

Mr. Lea has not been merely a selfish farmer and stockman. Public and social life have also received careful and studious attention. The directorate of the Agricultural and Arts Association, of Neepawa, would scarcely be complete without the name of this old and distinguished member on the list. Secretary-treasurer, trustee and district auditor show the interest Mr. Lea has taken in rural district affairs. The district knows him as warden and business manager in the church; also a kind and sympathizing friend and neighbor.

There are good chances for men to-day who embark in the purebred livestock business. Many stockmen are going out of purebreds on account of prevailing low prices. In Mr. Lea's opinion there is a good opening for beginners. He believes that it would be a great benefit to the livestock business if the government were to establish a chilled meat plant, so that chilled meats could be shipped to the old country markets. He is an optimist and considers that a man may be happy in many callings of life, but none offer such chances as farming and stock raising in Manitoba.

boarded up the side so that the swine will not crowd each other off. Two-inch cleats are fastened to the bottom of the stairway to give a foothold and prevent slipping. The stair is placed so that pigs from one pen sleep over the next pen. In this way the stairs do not take much room. Traps are open both to the outside and to the centre alley. Pigs can have easy access to a yard, or be changed from one pen to another.

The feature of main importance is the success of this pen. Personally I am not wholly satisfied, but find it very serviceable and cheap. Ventilation is secured by means of the windows. In winter we nail a single ply of linen bag over instead of one pane of glass. This serves both top and bottom, but is not entirely satisfactory.

The pen is dry, moderately warm and comfortable and accommodates from thirty to thirty-five head. Those building, however, will have to regulate the size of the pen by the number of hogs they keep.

Sask.

H. V. C.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

May 31.—How do you arrange to provide sweet cream for the creamery? What advantage do you find in supplying cream sweet rather than sour?

June 7.—What suggestions have you for the newcomer who wishes to put up hay for his stock? How can he get satisfactory feed at lowest cost, and how should it be cured and stacked? How soon should he arrange to grow cultivated grasses on his own acres?

June 14.—How do you fight cabbage worms and other insects that attack your garden crops? If spraying is resorted to give particulars as to poison used and the strength of the solution as well as the method of applying.

June 21.—Let us have particulars about your method of summerfallowing. How often do you plow and how deep? What other cultivation do you advocate, and how often? Perhaps you sow grains for pasture. Give suggestions for what you consider ideal summerfallowing, being sure to mention the nature of your soil.

Summer Feed for Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My experience with growing rape is as follows: I usually grow a good-sized patch as a feed for growing pigs during the summer. I have found it a most suitable green feed for that purpose. Sowing is done in drills, wide enough apart to allow a horse cultivator to be used between the rows. The more the cultivator is used the larger will be the amount of green feed taken from the same acreage, especially in dry seasons. I have about one-eighth of an acre, on the edge of a bluff fenced in for a hog run, and I manage to have my rape patch on one side of it one year, while the other side is being manured and fallowed in readiness for the following year.

Rape will grow on almost any soil, but prefers a good, rich loam, thoroughly cultivated and manured. I generally sow it about the middle of May, and when it is high enough cut some daily and throw it over the fence to the hogs. If cut before it gets too rank it will grow again and give a second crop. Sowing should not be done early, as rape will stand very little frost when the plants are small, but will endure hard frosts in the fall, without being killed off.

I have never sown any for cattle pasture, but think it would make excellent green feed for them, as they are very fond of it and will feed around on the rape patch in the fall as long as there is a leaf above ground.

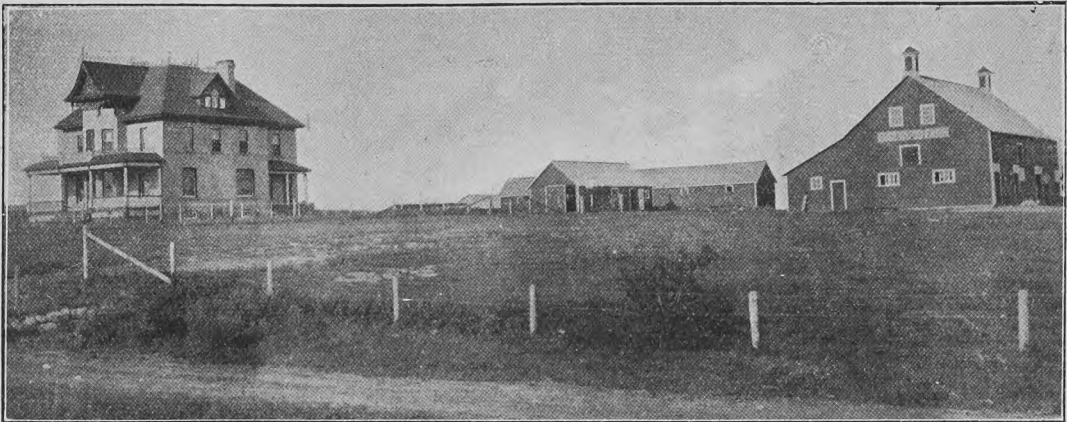
Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Hints on Farm Buildings

At this season of the year many farmers are thinking of improving conditions under which they spend most of their time. Conveniences in the farm house and outbuildings, as well as cosiness and comfort for the family, and all live

conveniently located for reaching both kitchen and dining-room. It will be noticed, also, that on the main floor there is an office or library. Upstairs, a bathroom and a sewing-room are found in addition to bedrooms common to the ordinary farm house. Few would build a house as large as this one is, but there are many fea-



Elegant Dwelling and Farm Buildings on Farm of F. Chapman Harris in the Franklin District, Man.

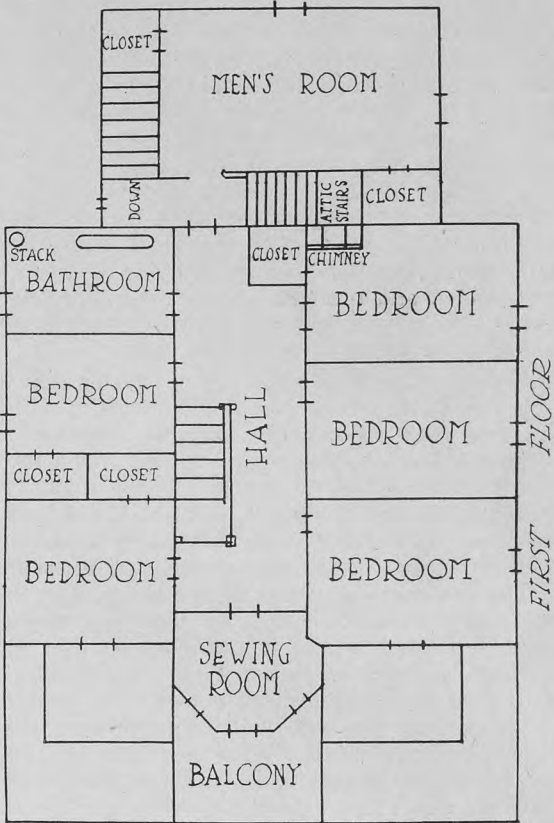
stock receive more consideration than they did a few years ago. More cash in hand and greater eagerness to enjoy life rather than hoard away money have led to the change. The sod house and the plain shack of the pioneer are being displaced by commodious residences, while stables, barns and sheds for stock and implements denote prosperity in many localities.

The country surrounding Neepawa, Man., can boast of as fine farm buildings as can any district in the prairie provinces. That productive tract toward the Riding Mountains is dotted with attractive homes. On what is known as the Chapman Harris farm, little is wanting that common individuals could ask for in the way of buildings and equipment. The outlay totalled over \$10,000, and there is something to show for the expenditure. Perhaps every farmer cannot provide all things equal to those shown in the accompanying illustrations, but valuable hints are contained in the plans and explanations.

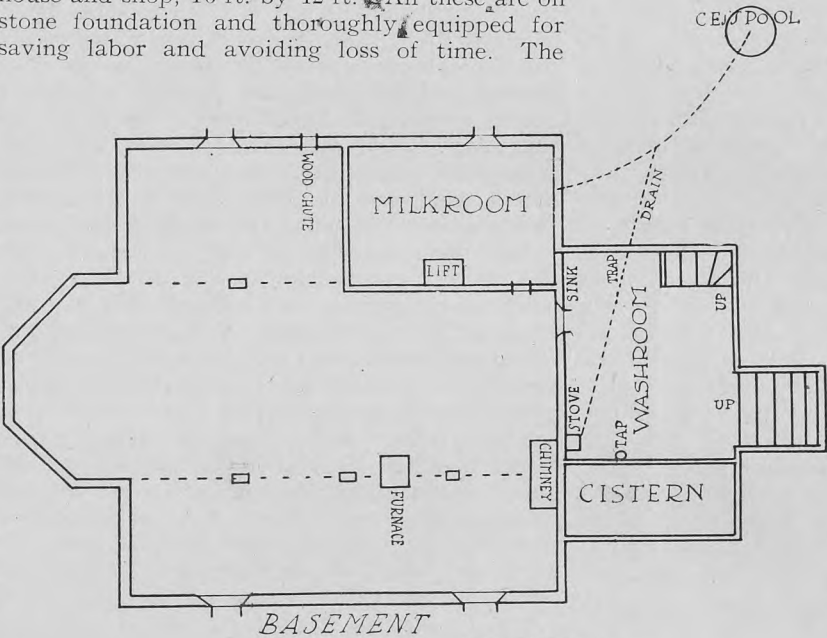
The main part of the house is 35 ft. by 31 ft. and 20 ft. high. Then there is a kitchen 22 ft. by 14 ft., the same height as the main part. Water is provided for the bathroom in a 90-barrel cement cistern in the basement. Sewage is carried through a drain 8 ft. deep to a cess-pool located on lower ground some distance from the house. Hard water is supplied from a well a few rods from the door. Washroom and milk-room are located in the cellar. A hoist carries table requirements up to the pantry, which is

tures that can well be taken into consideration by those who purpose building.

The barn is 57 ft. by 46 ft., and has 16-foot corner posts on stone foundations. In the middle background are a poultry house, 12 ft. by 40 ft.; a granary, 14 ft. by 100 ft.; an implement shed, 18 ft. by 72 ft., and a combined carriage house and shop, 16 ft. by 42 ft. All these are on stone foundation and thoroughly equipped for saving labor and avoiding loss of time. The



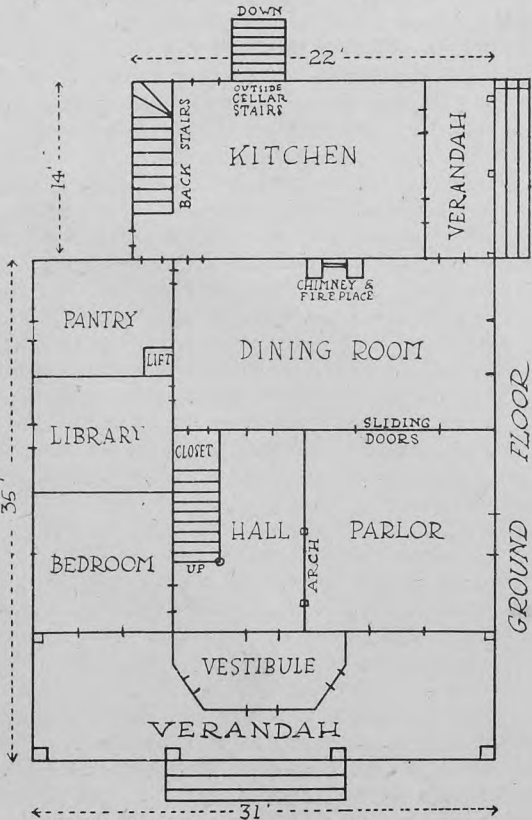
Upstairs of Residence on Farm of F. C. Harris.



Lay-out of Cellar in F. C. Harris' House

stable accommodates about 25 head of stock, but could be remodelled to house 35 head or more. Direct ventilation from the ground floor to covered ventilators on the peak, one at each end, is given. The granary is made long and narrow to do away with shovelling, as much as possible. There are six spouts in the back for unloading.

It can be seen, therefore, that F. C. Harris arranged for city conveniences on the farm. His attempt is worth emulating. When you are building do not fail to install conveniences.



First Floor of Residence of F. C. Harris



View of Dining Room and Parlor in Handsome Residence Belonging to F. Chapman Harris

Straw for Road Making

A report from Walla Walla county, Washington, says that wheat straw will play an important part in many miles of new good roads to be built this season. Straw has been used for years on roads in that state and has been found to give best results when put on wet and mixed with the soil. When scattered loosely on the road it scatters and ignites and the work of days and weeks is lost. The newer plans are for better application of straw. The roads are plowed and graded and brought to a crown. When the bed has been harrowed and made level the straw is put on the soil to a depth of six inches.

A disc cutter cuts the straw up and mixes it into the earth. If all the straw works into the roadbed more straw is put on until a cushion is formed. The loose ends stick up and travel does not work the straw to the side of the road. A steam roller then packs the earth and straw into hard mat as durable as asphalt and a road that will, if the grade is properly made, turn off water.

The new method of mixing the straw with the soil costs more than that of merely throwing straw into the ruts, but it makes a road that will outlast even gravel and cinders. An excellent substitute for straw has been tried and praised. It comprises mustard and other weeds, that should be cut down during wet weather and placed on the grades to be tramped and mixed with the soil.

Solving the Labor Problem

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The labor question in Western Canada is practically confined to the harvesting and threshing season, and, therefore, the problem seems to be more difficult in its solution from year to year. In my opinion the chief cause of the labor trouble is too much wheat farming, without any attempt to conduct other branches of farming in connection. Threshermen work short-handed, a loss both to the machine owner and also to the farmer. Shocking gets days and even weeks behind the binders, another serious loss if the weather turns in wet. The fallow that it may be necessary to cultivate is neglected, and numerous jobs to be done around the home and buildings are left till winter—perhaps altogether, even the potato crop has often to take its chances of severe frost, and so on.

I might fill up several columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE with detailing neglected items, either direct or indirect losses to the farm account.

To farm for a profitable living, not meaning a prolonged siege of drudgery and slaving, for the health of mind and body of the farmer and his household, should be the aim. We must therefore consider just how far we may venture on

each particular line, and plan and arrange that all necessary work can be properly performed at its proper time, or within a reasonable time limit, because there are always unforeseen emergencies which must be allowed for. It has been said that we cannot foretell what our harvest may be. Drought, hail and frost may turn a maximum crop into a minimum one in short order. And, if a farmer has a year of these possibilities is he not foolish to put his eggs in one basket? There are many other branches of farming that drought, hail and frost do not materially affect: Raising swine, sheep or cattle, or horse-raising and poultry are all profitable employments. They work in connection with the grain farm to good advantage, if handled rightly. These all entail labor and labor the year round. Some of our leading agriculturists term this "diversified farming." This entails constant and profitable employment for the help throughout the year; and I think most good men prefer this employment, and will give good returns to the owner who will supply them with the material to work on. They are more at home, more satisfied and take an interest in their work. It will depend on your fields of operation whether you require to keep one, two or more men from year to year. The farmer must use his brains as much, yes, and more, than his hands, and push through his operations, by applying his labor skilfully and extracting the greatest amount of labor possible for his outlay. This does not mean that the farmer and his men are to slave from daylight till dark and half the night—far from it. But his work must be performed at the proper time, and thoroughly. His equipment must be in good repair, and his machinery of the greatest labor-saving types. Year after year the mechanics and inventors are putting out labor-saving machines. True some of these do not amount to much; but most of them do. The farmer can and must extract the utmost power he can from these devices to cope with the times and labor scarcity. Gas and gasoline engines are yearly becoming cheaper and improved, and this mode of supplying power certainly does much towards saving labor and lightening its load. These are within the reach of nearly any farmer, who must be his own judge as to what power he can afford. But the very smallest engine on the market will save a certain amount of hard work and time. Many men will say they cannot afford to purchase new labor-saving devices and gas engines. Well, perhaps not all at once. But let them go slowly till they can, and remember that "the little farm well tilled means the little purse well filled," which means and leads to bigger doings and bigger money.

I am not writing this article with the assumption that it will solve the labor problem for one and all, but I am of the opinion that the want of

labor in the near future will become so acute many will find they will be obliged to find full employment the year round for the working staff somewhat along the lines I have quoted.

"DRAG HARROW."

How to Have Help

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

At this time of year every farmer is looking for hired help so as to get the seed sown and growing as soon as possible. In Northern Saskatchewan help seems to be very scarce and hard to get, but this is largely the farmer's own fault.

In this neighborhood I know a man who hires about half enough men. These have to work in the field all day, and then clean and "spray" grain for the next day, as well as take care of their four-horse teams. Another man has had four men (at different times) for six months each. For all of these he has had some excuse for deducting about half their wages. Another man has two boys (the oldest eighteen) who have to work from five in the morning until nine at night.

I am mentioning these cases as examples. My experience shows that it pays to work the men moderate days; to agree to pay them good wages, and to pay them. Then more men will hire out instead of going homesteading in some backward place. For the boys, I say don't work them too hard. Let them have time to grow. Give them a share in the profits, as they grow up, and there will be fewer boys going to the cities, where they can buy a new hat and where they get ready money to do it with.

"FARMER."

Twentieth Century Summerfallows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The question of summerfallowing in Western Canada has become a very important one, and one on which no hard and fast rules can be laid down, as the climatic and soil conditions, more especially the latter, differ so much. Most farmers and grain growers are agreed that it is the eradication of weeds and the conserving of moisture that are foremost, rather than the restoring of fertility, although much is also gained in fertility by summerfallowing.

Experienced farmers know that to make a first-class fallow requires a great deal of work and cultivation. I will outline briefly the method we practice. Although not a pioneer on the prairies, I feel assured this is an excellent plan on stubble land. We double disc it in the fall, just as soon as possible after the land is cleared of grain, with the disc weighted so that it will cut well into the soil, being guided by conditions, but it is well to disc as deep as is practicable. This will leave the land in the best possible condition to absorb and retain all the moisture that comes, better than if the land were plowed, as it leaves the soil too loose, unless it is packed after the plow, which makes a great deal more work than can be done in the West on account of short falls. It is much better to leave the stubble on the land than to burn it off, as it will hold the snow which adds moisture, and, when plowed the following season, will rot and add humus to the soil. Then in the spring, as soon as possible, we drag this down with light harrows with the teeth slanting back so as not to gather and bunch the stubble. This levels the land off pretty well, and also retains much moisture from evaporation. Then it can be left till the spring rush of seeding and other necessary work is done, and a good growth is started to germinate most of the weed and other seeds near enough the surface to grow.

When we are satisfied about what is the right time to plow, we start and plow about six or seven inches deep. I think it is better to plow deeper and not so wide as is the general rule in the West. There is too much shallow plowing done on account of such a great deal to get over. This is not conducive to good farming. When plowing we follow closely every day with the packer and the drags so as to firm the loose soil and leave a mulch on top to prevent unnecessary evaporation of soil moisture. We find this a very good way, but I think the rotatory harrow



This roadway easily could have been kept smooth by the use of that inexpensive road implement, the split-log drag

will fast become popular in this country as so much summer cultivation is required and the soil is well adapted to its use. It is immediately after plowing that the land works up the best, before it has a chance to dry out and harden.

In the question of the packer, we consider the sub-surface packer in preference to the surface pulverizer, for the reason that we want the loose fine soil in the sub-surface to be well packed. This with a good mulch on the surface made by the harrows will hold the maximum amount of moisture, and the soil being packed near where the old stubble is turned down will cause heating and decomposition more quickly. I think after the land is in this condition that surface cultivation is much better than stirring the land up again, and for that reason only the harrows are used, unless the field is infested with Canada thistles. Then we use the spring-tooth cultivator with winged points, which cut everything in the shape of growth. Also, where the land is rough or uneven and requires levelling, the float is used. This modest implement can easily be made of any desired width and weight, according to the amount of horse power at hand by using three planks two or three inches thick (the three-inch is rather heavy). Lay them about 18 inches apart, and close floor them with inch boards, but be careful to let the boards run over the front plank about three inches, so that the boards will mount the loose soil and not drag a lot of unnecessary weight. It is a good plan to leave both outside planks back from the ends of the floor so that it can be drawn from either side. The device to hitch to the float can be made to suit the builder by chains at each end, or one to draw in the middle. It makes a fine job of a field to run over it with a float.

In summing up, some of the general principles we find best: Disc well in the fall, drag early in the spring to conserve moisture and start the weeds, etc., to grow and then leave till a good growth appears. Then plow deep and pack and harrow immediately behind the plow, and harrow frequently through the summer, but especially after every rain to mulch the surface, retain moisture and prevent weeds growing. By doing this the land is in excellent condition to produce a bumper crop the following year.

Alta. ANDREW GIFFIN.

Must Treat to Get Rid of Alkali

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There are two kinds of alkali—the black or carbonate and the white or sulphate. I have not had any experience with the former, but I do not think it is possible to obtain any growth on land troubled with this black alkali without treatment and drainage. It depends on the quantity of white alkali in a soil whether any profitable growth can be obtained. Yet this quantity does not require to be very extensive to retard a fair growth. I have seen fields spotted with this al-



How Red River Valley Soil Looks Before the Seed is put in When the Land has Been Properly Summerfallowed.

kali, cropped, fallowed and cropped again for years, yet I do not think I ever saw anything but a very sparse growth on these spots, and it generally served to lessen the yield, taking the average from the whole field.

I have no alkali on my present farm; but, if I had, I would not suggest sowing any grass or mixture whatever until these spots had been well treated. A heavy dressing of manure would put such spots into fair shape for crop bearing for a season or two; but it would have to be kept up in very short intervals with applications of manure to obtain fair success. These alkali spots are always found in low-lying places; in fact, are accumulated in such from the seepage and wash from the higher lands. If abundant, or of material size, they should be drained. This would give a permanent remedy. We read of Macaroni wheat and salt bushes (which are used as a fodder) as being adaptable to suit soils, and I do not pretend to say that there are not some grasses that might also grow. But I take my standpoint from the natural state of growth, and, so far, I have never come across any wild, natural growth of any plant that might be termed luxuriant on any spot that was polluted with alkali.

Therefore, I think, that if any such piece of land is so situated that it is of value for agricultural purposes (which it generally will be), it should be treated in the manner I have suggested, according to the amount of alkali that is present. This would bring it to that state of fertility that any crop might be grown on it. As this topic calls for suggestions, this is given as the suggestions which occur to me from ordinary observations and not from any practical experience gathered by an actual test. "DRAG HARROW."

* * *

Two thousand Wisconsin farmers, housewives, boys, cheese and butter factory managers, and apiarists, attended the short courses at Madison in February. Over 2,000 New Yorkers enjoyed the agricultural short courses at Cornell University.

Dairy

L. A. Gibson Resigns

After three years faithful service to the city of Winnipeg, in which his efforts were turned to good account in an endeavor to ensure pure, wholesome milk for the citizens, L. A. Gibson, dairy inspector, has resigned to join the Carson Hygienic Dairy Company. Mr. Gibson formerly was with Professor Carson at Manitoba Agricultural College. During that time and since he entered the employ of the city, he has become well known throughout the province.

The campaign conducted in Winnipeg has been interesting. When Mr. Gibson was engaged in April, 1908, the bulk of the milk for consumption in the city came from herds within a radius of a very few miles. Increases in population, as well as advances in land values, drove the dairymen further out and it also was found necessary to bring milk by train from new sources. There had been inspection of a kind but the new inspector determined to make the inspection so rigid that lack of cleanliness and milk watering would be things of the past. By means of advice, warning and fines much has been done to provide a more desirable milk and cream supply.

The city has lost a competent and enthusiastic official. He starts with the Carson Company this week.

Mature Cows Best

The production of milk and butterfat by dairy cows under normal conditions increases with each year up to the fifth and sixth year, when the cow is at her best. The length of time she will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and handled, says a bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age; many excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for we find a decrease of one-tenth to two-tenths of 1 per cent. in the average fat content for each year till the cows have reached the full age. It is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate there appears to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows.

Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of a unit of milk or butterfat than do older cows. After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butterfat again increases, both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milch cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high records, should continue to be a profitable producer till her 12th year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.



Farm Teams Ready for Work at Kelso, Scotland.

Why Keep Poor Cows ?

It has been stated on good authority that the average yield of 17,000 cows in the famous Belleville, Ont., section for the factory season of 1910 was 3,480 pounds of milk. There are sections in Quebec where it is doubtful if the average is much over 2,500 pounds. The average income per cow in connection with one Quebec creamery was only \$19.60. As some patrons obtained as much as \$34.00 per cow, it means necessarily that some cows earned scarcely \$15.00. Some primary principles of dairy farming seem to need attention here. Records of each cow's production will soon show which cows should be beefed because they are unprofitable.

During 1910 the average yield of 1,100 cows in Quebec cow testing associations for the full period of lactation was 179 pounds of fat, double the above creamery average.

Two good records near Winchester, Ont., for January, February and March are 5,725 and 6,570 pounds of milk, from two cows that freshened in December. Such cows, sources of keen pleasure and good profit, are found in increasing numbers where cow testing is practiced. Plenty of individual cows in Canada are giving 10,000 and 12,000 pounds of milk and from 300 to 400 pounds of fat in one season.

Why keep poor cows?

C. F. W.

Modern Dairying

A small bulletin previously referred to in these columns, prepared by W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying for Saskatchewan, contains pertinent rules for creamery patrons and other dairymen. Following are a few of the suggestions that every farmer who keeps one or more cows will do well to study:

For the owner and his helpers:—

1. Read current dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas.
2. Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about cattle, their attendants, the stable, the outside milking place (corral), the dairy and all utensils.
3. Persons suffering from any disease should remain away from the cows and the milk.

Regarding the cows:—

1. Do not permit the cows to be chased or frightened by dogs. Abuse and excitement will interfere with digestion and cause a loss of food and fat in the milk.
2. Never drive the cows faster than a walk to or from the place of milking or feeding.
3. Never allow them to be excited by abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance.
4. Do not expose them to cold rains or sleet in the spring or autumn. This will decrease the milk flow and it cannot be restored to its normal proportions even under the best conditions.
5. Provide good pasture in summer and plenty of pure, fresh water easy of access.
6. Grow a small acreage of pease and oats, or oats alone, as a soiling crop to be cut green and fed to the cows when the pastures commence to fail.
7. Provide succulent winter feed. A mixture of pease and oats, or oats alone, cut when the grain is in the dough, well cured, and fed unthreshed with mangolds or sugar beets will give very satisfactory results as a winter ration for dairy cows.
8. Do not change the feed too suddenly.
9. Salt regularly. The best way is to keep a supply of salt always accessible.
10. Strong-flavored foods, such as turnips and cabbage, should not be fed except in limited quantities and immediately after milking. If fed beyond the capacity of the cow and before or several hours after milking the flavor of these foods can be detected in the milk and will injure the flavor of the butter. It is better not to feed such foods at all. Mangolds or sugar beets make excellent food for milch cows and do not flavor the milk or butter.
11. Do not milk the cow within twenty days

before calving and do not use the milk until the ninth milking afterwards.

12. The value of a cow largely depends on the treatment she receives during her young days. The stomach of the calf is weak and should not be overloaded. Feed the mother's milk in small quantities regularly three times a day, for the first ten days. Then gradually increase the quantity and also substitute skim milk for whole milk. Make the change very gradually and when all the milk fat is removed add to the skim milk a fat substitute. Flax seed meal steeped in luke-warm water and made into a jelly can be recommended. Keep the heifer calf growing and in good health, but not too fat, and you will have a better cow.

Regarding milking:—

1. There is no place better for milking in both summer and winter, than a nice, clean, well-lighted and well-ventilated stable.
2. When milking is done outside, the milking place or corral should be in a sheltered spot where the atmosphere is pure.
3. The droppings should be gathered up and removed immediately after each milking.
4. Cows should not be allowed to remain in the milking corral all night. The corral soon becomes filthy if this is done.
5. The milker should wash and dry his hands before commencing to milk. He should also wear clean clothes.
6. Milking should be done with dry hands. With a little practice milking may be done just as easily with dry hands as with wet, and it is much cleaner.
7. The first streams of milk from each teat should not go into the pail. The first drawn milk contains little or no fat, but is loaded with germs which have found lodgment in the teats.
8. Milk at the same hour every day, night and morning.
9. The same person should milk the same cows every time and in the same order.
10. Milk quickly, quietly, cleanly and thoroughly. Unnecessary noise or delay is detrimental.
11. If part of the milk is bloody or stringy, the whole should be rejected.
12. If, through an accident, a pailful or part of a pailful becomes dirty, do not try to remedy it by straining but reject the milk and rinse the pail.
13. Weigh and record the milk given by each cow, and take a sample night and morning at least once in ten days for testing. In this way you will learn the value of the individual cow. Raise the heifer cows from only the best calves. Send to the butcher's block all cows that are not paying for their keep. The value of the herd can be greatly increased by so doing.
14. Remove the milk from the stable as soon as possible after milking. Better to remove it immediately after each cow is milked.
15. Strain immediately through a metal gauze or several thicknesses of cheesecloth.
16. It will pay to have a cream separator; as all fat can then be removed from the milk. Separate it at once and at a temperature not below 95 degrees Fahr. Separator agents may tell you that their machine will separate milk that is cold. Clean and profitable skimming cannot be done with any separator unless the milk is warm.
17. The cream separator should not be in the stable, but in a clean room completely isolated from the stable; better still, in a small dairy building at least one hundred yards from the stable.
18. The separator should be taken apart after each milking, all parts washed in warm water and thoroughly scalded. This applies to all makes of cream separators.
19. Where deep setting cans are used the milk should be set in cold water immediately after milking and left undisturbed for twenty-four hours. The disturbing of the vessel causes the fat globules, which are slowly rising to the surface, to be again scattered through the milk;

and, as a result, a large proportion of them never rise to the top. Separation is more efficient in a rapidly falling temperature, consequently the colder the water surrounding the milk the better the results.

20. Shallow pans should not be used; the loss is too great, and the conditions are too unfavorable for making first class butter.

With reference to care of cream:—

1. Every dairyman and creamery patron should use a thermometer.
 2. The accuracy of a thermometer can be fairly well tested by placing it under one's tongue, when it should register 98 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of a person in good health is about 98 degrees.
 3. Strong flavors are produced by the development of germ life. To develop, however, these germs must have a suitable temperature. They will multiply rapidly between 60 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Between 40 and 60 their growth is slower, while below 40 they multiply very slowly. Therefore when separating is completed cool the cream at once to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and keep it at that temperature until delivered at the creamery.
 4. Cool the cream from each separating to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or below before mixing with the other cream.
 5. Keep the cream in a clean, cool room, in a tin vessel, surrounded with ice or cold water.
 6. Cream should be sweet when delivered to the creamery. This may necessitate a tri-weekly or a daily delivery during hot weather.
 7. Spring wagons should be used for hauling cream.
 8. The gipsy canvas cover should be used on all cream wagons to protect the cream from the hot sun and the road dust.
 9. Cream haulers should commence to collect cream not later than five o'clock in the morning and aim to deliver it at the creamery early in the day, thus avoiding the extreme heat. A better quality of butter can be made when the cream is delivered sweet at the creamery. It will also bring a better price to the patrons. It is in the interests of the patrons, therefore, to have the hauler lift their cream early in the morning and deliver it at the creamery early in the day.
- Regarding the utensils:—
1. All milk utensils should be of metal and should have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rough or rusty inside.
 2. The covered milk pail is more sanitary than the ordinary pail.
 3. Clean all dairy utensils by first rinsing them in warm water, then thoroughly wash them with a brush and hot water, and lastly rinse with boiling water and allow them to dry where the air is pure and the sun shining. The utensils should be placed to air in such a position as will allow the sun to shine down into them.
 4. Never use a cloth or dish rag in washing dairy utensils. A brush serves the purpose very much better and is more sanitary.
 5. Use only pure water in which to wash the utensils. A good cleanser such as sal soda is helpful.
- * * *
- In the conduct of their work, farmers, cream haulers and creamery managers should bear in mind that "quality" is the important factor in extending and securing the markets for butter. The quality of the cream depends upon the man, the flavor and quality of the butter depend upon the flavor of the cream, and the price depends upon the quality of the butter. There is a large market that wants good butter and is quite willing to pay for it. Our aim should be to supply the best. The whole matter of production, development, extension of markets, and, to a large extent, profits may be summed up in the one word "quality," and this in turn rests with the "man."—W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of dairying for Saskatchewan.

HOME JOURNAL

People and Things The World Over

W. W. Miller, of the Portage la Prairie school board, resigned office after serving on the board for twenty-nine years, for fifteen of which he acted as chairman.

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A great marble statue, fronted by the figure of Queen Victoria and topped by a "winged victory" of majestic proportions, was unveiled by King George on May 16 in the presence of the Kaiser and other notables. The statue stands in front of Buckingham palace and was eight years in course of construction.

* * *

T. Thorvaldson, an Icelandic graduate of Manitoba University, has won the Hooper fellowship at Harvard University. It is available for travelling abroad, and is valued at \$1,150, the most valuable prize obtainable at Harvard. In all, seventeen fellowships and scholarships were won by Canadian students. British Columbia was well represented by Arthur E. R. Boak (\$400) and Henry Chodat (\$250).

* * *

One of our readers and good friends sends in an interesting item concerning the recent death of Mrs. Elizabeth Ingles, whose home in later years was at Selkirk, near Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott. Our friend lived in the same house with her in Selkirk. When the old lady was a little girl, she was serving maid to a lady on the Abbotsford estate and had many opportunities of seeing and speaking with the great novelist. It is said that she was the last person living who had conversed with Sir Walter.

Farming a Profession

Lawyers to right of them; doctors to left of them; engineers behind them, and in front of them the chancellor of Manitoba University and a brave array of gowned professors and other intellectual dignitaries,—but the first graduating class of the agricultural college were "not a whit dismayed." It was an encouraging and thought-provoking sight to any onlooker interested in agriculture—and who of Western Canada is not, directly or indirectly, interested in agriculture? For the first time in the West, farming has been formally recognized by the authorities as being a profession, just as much as law or medicine. For many years the tendency has been towards such recognition, but this is the first occasion for its public declaration. This generation knows that farming, as farming should be done, takes as much brains and as energetic a use of them as any other calling, professional or otherwise. Agriculture is beginning to come into her own.

Less a Nuisance than a Danger

Not so very long ago we called certain things nuisances and pests and other uncomplimentary names, mostly because they made us uncomfortable by day or night. We know more now, and have changed those names to dangers, foes, enemies, and other stronger terms which used to seem too severe to apply to the house fly and the mosquito. We are not content, either, to "call names" and do nothing else. The mosquito who used to be a relief joke is now known to be the one means of carrying our old friend "chills and fever," or malaria, from one human

being to another. Clear out the mosquitoes and you have got rid of the fever. So swamps are being drained, standing water carried off or treated with kerosene or petroleum. These substances form a greasy film on the water, and the "wiggles" cannot get up to breathe.

The common house fly is a villain in disguise. We thought the mosquito a worse plague, but we have all been mistaken. The mosquito carries one disease and that only when it bites; the fly carries hundreds of disease and filth germs and leaves them everywhere it lights—on the food, on the dishes, on the baby's face. The remedy is eternal vigilance. Kill every fly you can; screen doors and windows; keep food covered; burn or bury all refuse from the kitchen. Then watch the barns and stables for those are the favorite breeding places. You can't keep

the limit, and the cost will be tremendous. Still it will be nothing like as large as Great Britain's annual drink bill.

The plan for sickness is a weekly assessment, to which the insured pays eight cents a week, the employer pays six cents, and the government pays four cents. The chancellor reckoned up the weekly tax on the insured as covered by "two pints of ale or an ounce of tobacco." In return when sickness comes, five shillings a week will be paid during the time absent from work, and in case of permanent disability, unless incurred wilfully, ten shillings will be allowed per week for the first three months in the case of men and seven shillings and six pence in the case of women. In the case of the unemployed, the insurance at first will be allowed only to the engineering, ship-building and house-building trades, involving 2,500,000 workers. The insured against unemployment pay five cents per week, the employers five cents, and the state contributes about one-quarter of the total cost. The returns, when there is no work, will range from seven to fifteen shillings per week. No payments will be made in the case of strikes or lockouts.

In addition the bill provides for a contribution of thirty shillings to a woman at maternity, providing she does not work for a month following child birth. It also provides over twelve million dollars to assist in the crusade against tuberculosis by building sanitariums and maintaining them.

* * *

It is not the seeing those one loves, the having them within reach, the hearing of or from them, which makes them ours. Many a one has all that and yet has nothing. It is the believing in them, the depending on them, assured that they are true and good to the core, and therefore could not but be good and true towards everybody else—ourselves included.

—DIANA MULOCK.

* * *

Peter Pan is to have a statue raised in his honor in Kensington Gardens. Sir George Frampton is the sculptor, and Mr. J. M. Barrie the donor. The history of the idea of raising a monument to Peter Pan is interesting. When the name of Peter became familiar through "The Little White Bird," and still more so through the play called after him, the board of works presented Mr. Barrie with a key to Kensington Gardens. Afterwards they had an idea of putting some panels representing Peter's adventures into the children's shelter erected two years ago on the west side of the gardens. They consulted Mr. Barrie about these, and the outcome of the conferences was Mr. Barrie's offer to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, a great Peter Panite and then first commissioner of works, of a statute of Peter for Kensington Gardens, to be erected on the spot where he landed from his barque on the Serpentine. The proposal was accepted with enthusiasm, and as the gardens are crown property the idea was placed before King Edward, who welcomed it, and afterwards showed keen interest in the progress of the statue. The admirable stone picture suggested by Sir George Frampton and now practically completed by him is that of a broad-rooted tree, in whose many crevices live fairies and little things of the fields and trees—squirrels and rabbits and mice, timid things that are coming out into the daylight at the call of the Peter, who, standing on the top of the tree trunk, pipes in hand, is playing for them. The monument stands nine feet high in all and will be so placed that it will appear to spring from the ground.—Daily Mail.

THE GRAVE OF CARE

We buried Care in an open grave,
And high, as we tamped the sods,
The laugh and the song and the cheer we gave
Rang out to the Hill of Gods.
We buried Care with a right good will,
And never a sigh gave we,
And over the mound we danced our fill
And planted the seeds of glee.
It's many a day since the seeds were sown
In a single mirthful hour,
And up from the mould they all have grown
With many a charming flow'r.
There are Blossoms of Cheerfulness, Buds of Mirth,
Sprigs of the Merry Heart;
There are perfumed flow'rs of the Joy of Earth
And blooms of the Better Part.
We water them all as they grow and grow
With the tears of our revelry,
And hour by hour they nod and blow
To the beautiful sunlit sea.
So sing, oh, sing me a carefree song
And take me—I wot not where,
So the sun be warm and the day be long
And the flow'rs on the grave of Care.
—Smart Set.

them out of the house if the other buildings are near and are not properly cared for, and all fertilizer removed to a safe distance. Men and women must work together before this dangerous pest can be banished.

The public drinking cup, in schools, on trains, at fountains, in stores, has come in for condemnation, and in many towns and cities has been forbidden by law. When we think of the diseases that can be transferred by the common cup, the objection does not seem to be over fastidious.

Government Help in a Wise Way

A plan that earns the hearty commendation of both parties as far apart as are the government and opposition forces in the British House of Commons, must be something more than ordinary. This was the reception accorded to the Lloyd-George bill for state insurance against sickness, disability and unemployment. Both sides agree that nothing so comprehensive and so sweeping has ever been the subject of legislation.

By this bill insurance against these evils is compulsory upon all workers whose annual earnings fall below £160, which is the amount at which an income tax begins and which is about \$800 in American currency. The people affected by this bill are estimated at 14,700,000. This includes everyone between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five whose earnings are within



Hope's Quiet Hour

NAY BUT AS CAPTAIN AM I COME

He lifted up his eyes and looked, and, behold, there stood a man over against him with his sword drawn in his hand: and Joshua went unto him, and said unto him, Art thou for us, or for our adversaries? And he said, Nay; but as Captain of the host of the LORD am I now come. And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and did worship, and said unto him, What saith my Lord unto his servant?—Josh. V.: 13, 14.

Joshua had led the Israelites into the promised land, but that land was not yet won. The first city to be conquered lay before them, the city of Jericho. It was surrounded by high walls. What chance was there of breaking them down enough to even begin the fight? The people looked to Joshua to direct them. They had promised to obey his orders, and to execute anyone who dared to rebel against his authority. What a situation for a leader! He was helpless, but brave and confident, knowing that God, who had placed him in this position, would open the way when the right moment arrived.

He was looking at Jericho, when his eyes were suddenly opened to the real situation, and he found that God was Himself the Captain of the host. The earthly leader, like the people who followed him, was only called to the easy task of obedience. He saw the Divine Leader, and asked for His assistance, although his rightful position should have been that of a man placing himself at the entire disposal of the Great Captain. So might an enthusiastic soldier appeal to his commander-in-chief—not knowing who he was—for the help of his single arm. The general might quickly answer: "I am in command of the whole army, and your duty is to assist me."

Joshua gladly recognized his lawful Master, worshipped Him reverently, and at once asked for His orders: "What saith my Lord unto His servant?"

But all that happened long ago, and the story of the conquest of Jericho seems to us like a fairy tale. The great host marched silently around the city, day after day, until the seventh day, when the wondering people of Jericho saw the Israelites encompass their city seven times. What did it all mean? How could such a siege break down their strong walls of defence? Then came the blast of the trumpets, and the great shout of victory. God had conquered—through their weak but obedient efforts—they could see no results, but they trusted their Leader. The exultant shout was a shout of faith, and the outward proof that their obedience had won success followed swiftly. The wall fell, the insurmountable difficulty was cleared out of their way, and the enemy was too terrified to offer resistance. The victory was theirs—theirs in the might of their Divine Leader.

Don't you think we are often in the position of Joshua? We are facing some apparently insurmountable difficulty. Duty calls us to conquer it, and yet we feel our helplessness. Then we appeal to God to come to our assistance, appeal to Him to help us to do "our" work. He is not under our orders, waiting to do this or that task for us according to our prayers. Nay; but as Captain of our hearts and wills, He is ready to take full control of everything. Our place is only to obey His orders, loyally and unquestioningly. He may order us to go quietly on in an apparently endless round of everyday duty. We want to conquer the world for Christ, we want to do great and noble

things for the good of our fellows, and perhaps His orders are to spend the precious years of this short life in commonplace work. The weeks fly past, each one like the one before it. No progress seems to be made, we seem to be winning no citadel for the King. But He is Captain, and He has called us to assist Him. The battle is His, and if we are treading the round of daily duty, we are certain of victory. Our Captain is watching eagerly for really great victories. How glad He is when one of the soldiers in the great army comes to Him constantly for orders, asking: "What saith my Lord unto His servant?" and then goes forth in joyous loyalty to do the task set him, never doubting that all will be well. Characters grow strong and beautiful during these days of commonplace work, lighted up by the radiance of love. Our great business in this world is to love—love God and our comrades. We all have the same task, and the same opportunity, whether we be rich or poor, ignorant or learned. And every day can be filled with joy if we keep our hearts raised to our Master.

In Eastern countries, a well trained maid-servant watches the hand of her mistress. If a gesture is made, she instantly brings what is wanted. All day long the mistress can issue her orders silently, because her maidens are always eagerly watching for every motion of her hand. And, as the Psalmist says, as the eye of a maiden watches the hand of her mistress, so our eyes are on our God all day long. He does not need to command if we are eager to obey His lightest wish. We do not need to worry about difficulties ahead; the Captain is able to conquer any difficulty, if only we trust Him and obey orders for the present moment. Often before, in our own and other lives, have apparently insurmountable difficulties fallen down suddenly and made it possible for us to advance. Happiness is our duty as well as our privilege. Even the best of human generals finds it almost impossible to do great things if his soldiers are discouraged and gloomy, if they plod along in dispirited fashion, instead of stepping out briskly to the music of the band. It is wrong to worry, for it shows that we have no confidence in our Captain. I had a letter yesterday from a young Jewish girl who said: "I am very happy, with the happiness that comes from inside—the only kind that lasts." Is not that a true view of life? One who is walking along a path lighted by love can be happy, no matter how commonplace his appointed duty may be. Happiness that only lasts as long as everything is pleasant outwardly, is scarcely worth having. It is sure to fail us just when we need it most. But the joy of one who has laid his life at the feet of LOVE, is renewed every moment. He has only to lift his eyes, in glad realization of the Master's presence, to find the load of care lifted from his heart, and the path flooded with sunshine. Every time we allow ourselves to be anxious and troubled, we are showing distrust of our Master, we are disappointing Him, injuring ourselves and harming His cause. We need not call Him to help us, for our cause is His, and it is absolutely safe in His hands. We have little faith in our Captain, therefore we are cowardly when things seem to be going wrong. The secret which is worth infinitely more than any charm which can transform common metals to gold, is within the reach of each of us. It is simply an attitude of loving trust towards our Captain. It can fill us with joy and

peace, with hope and courage. How is it that we ever allow ourselves to be downhearted or afraid? Let us try to carry out the familiar saying:

"Build a little fence of trust around to-day,
Fill the space with loving work, and therein stay.
Look not through the sheltering bars upon to-morrow,
God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow."

It is folly to refuse to serve God, saying: "I want to be my own master." One who spends his years in serving himself may be outwardly comfortable, but he always fails to find joy. It is folly to devote time and strength to worldliness. One who should gain the whole world must still be dissatisfied, for his soul is too divine to have its hunger satisfied by the things which must be given up in a few years, and which soon lose their interest and become commonplace even in this life.

We are hungry for absolute holiness—nothing else will satisfy us. And where can we find perfection except in God? Why should we waste precious time in serving other masters, when we know—deep down in our truest consciousness—that we shall certainly regret that wasted time?

One man boasts that he is free. Perhaps he is being dragged down by the chain of his favorite sin. A woman boasts that she is not a servant. Perhaps she is miserable, if she has done something which is not considered exactly "the thing," or if she has to wear an old-fashioned dress. Is she not a slave, shrinking before the look of public opinion? Someone once said: "If we would only make up our minds to go straight for the next world, we could throw up our hats in this and be perfectly happy."

If we are setting our hearts on pleasing God, then failure is impossible. After every fall, we can start again, sure of His love and forgiveness. Those who are on God's side are sure of victory. To fight for Him is to make our lives worth while.

"Each of God's soldiers bears
A sword divine:
Stretch out thy trembling hands
To-day for thine."

DORA FARNCOMB.

THE TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA

Bishop Tucker, of Uganda, arrived in England recently, and since his arrival has given some interesting particulars respecting the spread of Christianity in his diocese, as well as of other matters of interest. The Bishop left Mombasa on September 16, and just a week later Mengo Cathedral, which is regarded as the national cathedral of Uganda, was fired by lightning and destroyed. Naturally, he is deeply concerned about this, and appeals for a sum of £10,000 to help the Baganda in erecting a new and better constructed building.

With reference to the progress of Christianity, the Bishop says that it is advancing. The number of Christians is growing at the rate of from four to five thousand every year, and the work of extension into the regions beyond is also going forward very hopefully. The greatest hindrance to the general acceptance of Christianity by the people has been the Mahomedan advance on the east of Uganda and down the Nile Valley, the Moslems, in the propagation of their faith, settling down in the land. To stem this tide, the Bishop has sent out eighty-five native Baganda missionaries on the simplest possible lines, who settle down in the villages, and the Bishop hopes they will present a barrier which the leaders of Moslem advance will not be able easily to meet. He hopes to increase their number. These men are maintained entirely as regards food and housing by the chiefs who invite them, only boots and clothes having to be provided by the mission. The Bishop requires in connection with this scheme one or two white missionaries—men of experience—to supervise this work.

A SELF-SUPPORTING MISSION

Bishop Tucker gives some very interesting particulars of the mission in general. He says: "The native

clergy, lay readers, evangelists and teachers, to the number of some 2,500 are maintained entirely by the native church. It builds and maintains its own churches, of which there are more than a thousand in the country. Last year I consecrated no fewer than five substantial brick churches, two of which will seat over a thousand worshippers each. The whole of the educational work of the church (there are between 30,000 and 40,000 children in our schools) is carried on without assistance from home, and with only a limited amount of help from the Uganda government. The Mengo and Gayaza high schools for boys and girls are self-supporting, as also is the King's School, Budo—a school for intermediate education. In fact, the whole of the pastoral, educational and missionary work of the Church of Uganda is maintained entirely by the native church. The Church Missionary Society, which has played so noble a part in the evangelization of Uganda, simply houses and maintains its staff of European missionaries, who have their place in the now-fully-constituted church of which they are for the time being members."

THE OLD CATHEDRAL

The cathedral which has been burnt was built entirely without help from home. Owing to the fact that it was built before the coming of the railway, they were obliged to give it a thatched roof, five hundred tons of grass being used. The building was protected at every possible point by lightning conductors, but no insurance could be effected on it except at a prohibitive premium. Thousands have been baptized within its walls. Evangelists, pastors, and teachers in their hundreds have been sent forth from it to preach and to teach. Around it various church, mission and school buildings have been erected, including a hospital and dispensary. Services were held daily, as well as special mission services. At one of these there was an attendance of 60,000 in eight days, and at another time 50,000 in the same period. The cathedral seated between four and five thousand worshippers. While the natives throughout Uganda will contribute towards a new building, Bishop Tucker thinks that, considering what they have done and are doing, they should be helped in this work by Christians in England. Contributions may be sent to the Uganda Cathedral Fund, care of the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, London.

THE OLD AND NEW KINGS OF UGANDA

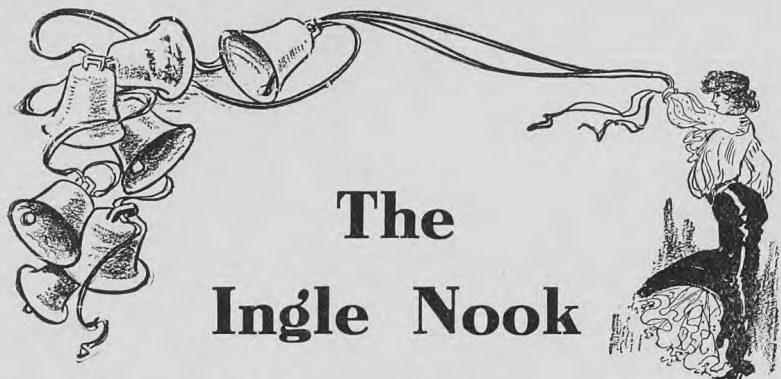
A British Protectorate over Uganda was proclaimed in 1894. In July, 1897, the native king, Mwanga, left Uganda, and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed, and the king, being captured, was exiled to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, where he died in May, 1903. Upon the deposition of Mwanga, the king's son, Daudi, who was only two years old, was proclaimed by the British Governor, and a regency established. Bishop Tucker has given some interesting particulars respecting the exhumation and re-interment in Uganda of the body of Mwanga. During his exile the king, who had been a great persecutor of Christians, and had put Bishop Hannington to death, was converted, and baptized in the Christian faith. After his death his people could never be persuaded that he was actually dead, and



Up the Winding Road

for this reason the leading chiefs of Uganda agitated for the exhumation of the body and its reburial in his native land. Permission was at last granted, and the body arrived in Uganda on August 2 last. The lead coffin was then opened in the presence of King Daudi and some of the chiefs who had known the late king in life. The body was so well preserved that the latter were easily able to recognize his features, and so were able to set at rest all doubts respecting his death. Eventually his body was buried with much ceremony at Kasubi. The Bishop says that one immediate result of the doubts of Mwangi's death being removed was the coronation of young King Daudi. This ceremony took place on August

4. The king was invested with bark cloths and a leopard's skin and standing on a big drum, with a spear in one hand and a shield in the other, was proclaimed king with all the ancient ceremonial, and received the homage of the people. Then on Aug. 11 he was confirmed by Bishop Tucker in Namirembe Cathedral, he having expressed the desire to receive the right of confirmation. The Bishop says: "He is developing on the right lines. He has been very carefully taught by Mr. Sturrock, his English tutor, and is, as far as can be judged, developing into a strong and manly young fellow. But what is of more importance, I believe him to be a true and consistent Christian."



The Ingle Nook

COMFORTERS CHEAP BUT GOOD

Dear Dame Durden,—I needed two comforters this winter and the materials at hand were cotton, flour, oatmeal and sugar sacks. These were ripped apart and washed, not bothering to take names off them. Then I sewed them together for the comforter, two flour sacks in width (six feet) and two flour sacks and an oatmeal sack in length. Thus for each side it required four flour sacks (the 98-pound size) and about three 20-pound oatmeal sacks. After the two sides were completed I dyed them red with one package of dyola. I put in two layers of cotton batting, one crossways, the other lengthways, between these two red sheets and tied them with yellow wool. The result was a fine comforter that one would never guess was made of flour bags. For my size of quilt it took twelve half-pound rolls of batting, and as we get three rolls for 25 cents my comforters cost me only \$1.00 each in cash.

I read in some of our papers lately about a musical association (I think it was the Saskatchewan Musical Association) and anyone interested was to write to the secretary, I think in Toronto. I have lost the paper. Can you help me out with the address of the secretary? I would like to write him for information.

Many thanks to Scotch Crank for her recipe for meaty puddings.

If you will kindly send me "No Beauty's" address I shall be pleased to send her some pieces for her quilt.

I should have said I used one package of dye for each comforter.

EVELYN.

(I sent you No-Beauty's address as soon as your letter came and hope you have it before this. I cannot locate the musical association of which you speak, but have my eye open for it and any information that comes will be passed along to you. Do you remember in what paper you saw the advertisement? Your comforter direction will comfort some one.—D. D.)

BUGBEAR OF STOVE POLISHING

Dear Dame Durden,—It has been on my mind for a long time to write to the Nook, but I always feel as if I have nothing to tell all the good housekeepers that belong to our Nook, for I am still one of those who are in a better position to learn than to teach when it comes to housekeeping.

However, I see Mother-of-Seven wants recipes for eggless cakes, so I will send along what I have in that line.

I suppose every one knows how to make rhubarb pie with one crust. (It is getting near rhubarb time again.) Line pie tins with bottom crust, cut up rhubarb fine. Mix together yolks of two eggs, one cup sugar and two good tablespoons of flour for each pie. Mix

this with the rhubarb and put in pie, sprinkle with nutmeg and bake. Beat the whites of eggs stiff, sweeten and put on top and brown. We think these delicious in the spring.

I do so enjoy the Ingle Nook and Hope's Quiet Hour. They are the first things I look for every week. Then comes the serial, which is very good too.

Here is a question I wish someone would answer. How can we escape that horrid job of stove-blackening and still keep our cookstoves looking respectable? That is the one job I cannot reconcile myself to in keeping house, and I don't think I am really lazy either, but the blackening gets into one's hands so that it is about impossible to get it out again. It seems like work for nothing to me, as every drop or splash leaves a spot on the stove to be blacked over again. Now some of you dear helpful members, let's hear what you all do (Black away, I suppose).

Here is another question. Let's discuss our systems of housekeeping. I mean the easiest and most thorough way of getting through all our everyday work, such as washing, ironing, scrubbing, baking, churning and all those things common to every farm home. How should we manage to do it all and not be going from daylight till dark? I think it is a duty we owe ourselves to have an hour or two every day in which to do exactly what we feel inclined to do, even to sleep if we like—for how are we going to keep awake to the outside world if we are buried alive in a little world of monotonous tasks of our own making? I do all my own work, as well as dressmaking for myself and little girl, but I can't boast of any particular system and I fear my house shows it sometimes. Some women are such splendid managers, while others are invariably behind; yes, *buried*, in their work. I believe it could be managed if one has good health.

Well, dear people, I didn't intend to say so much but my pen got started and ran away with me. Now I will give my space to someone else with kindest thoughts of all of you.

MARY A.

Eggless Cake, No. 1.—One cup brown sugar, one cup raisins, one cup currants, one cup buttermilk, one-half cup butter or rich cream, two cups flour, one-half teaspoon each cloves and nutmeg, one teaspoon soda, pinch of salt.

No. 2.—One cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter, two teaspoons mixed spices, one-half nutmeg, one cup raisins, one cup buttermilk, one large teaspoon soda, two cups flour. Bake in slow oven two hours.

Layer Cake.—One-quarter cup butter, one cup sugar, one tablespoon cornstarch in one cup sweet milk, two cups sifted flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla. Use any filling.

(These recipes sent by Mary A.)

(Glad that somebody's need roused you to writing, for I think we are going to have some fine letters on the subject of System in Housekeeping. I know a score of our members who could write splendid letters on that subject, and I hope they will. Personally I have no experience—and facts, not theories, are what you want. But, if you will pardon the personal touch, there were eight children in our family, for years we kept no household help and mother made all our clothes. How she did it all and live is more than I can explain, for she was never strong, but perhaps this helped. As long as I can remember she had a sleep after dinner. The older children, boys as well as girls, washed the dinner dishes and went to school. The younger ones were sent upstairs with the firm understanding that they were to be quiet, and usually went to sleep, too. Half an hour in quiet was often enough to make her equal to the last half of a hard day. I believe it pays.—D. D.)

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE

The following extract was taken from a letter not intended for publication, but this bit of description was too good to be wasted on me alone. Besides we were deprived of a British Columbia number, and every message from that province will help to make us forget our disappointment.

"We live a few miles north of Victoria, in what is known as the Saanich Peninsula, one of the most productive parts of this island. From the dining room windows we look over a beautiful valley sloping towards the southwest, interspersed with trees, cultivated fields and orchards. Away in the distance are the snow-clad Olympians, which never seem to present the same appearance two days in succession, so varied is their mood. One day, cold and forbidding, the next glittering in the bright sun like fairy towers, and when storm clouds gather they are altogether grand. I never weary of gazing at them—every day they look new. But perhaps you know Victoria and her surroundings as well as I do; if so, you don't need this description."

A FINE BABY

Dear Dame Durden,—Will you please make room in your corner for me, for I think I have a recipe that would be useful to Mother-of-Seven? I have often thought I should like to write but never had the courage till now. The only pages I read in the Advocate are the Ingle Nook and the children's pages. The little ones write such interesting letters I feel ashamed to send mine in.

Perhaps you will remember sending me some baby patterns last fall. I have got a dear little girl, and so good. She is just five months old and people tell me she is more like a six months old baby for the way she coos and laughs. But I must not get talking too much about her. When I commence to talk about baby I could go on all night. I suppose I am fussy, for she is the first.

Please thank all the readers for their useful recipes, for I save them all and I find them very useful. I am only a novice at cooking, so keep a good lookout for nice, useful recipes.

Currant Cake Without Eggs.—One pound of flour, one-quarter pound granulated sugar, one-half pound currants, one-half pound small raisins, one-half pound lemon peel, one-quarter pound each of butter and lard, three teaspoons baking powder, a little nutmeg. Mix in one and a half teaspoons of carbonate of soda with a little milk. Mix all together and then add one tablespoonful of vinegar. Bake in moderate oven for one hour.

This makes a nice cake and will keep any length of time. With all good wishes.

CHILD LOVER.

(Quite a number of our new members in the Ingle Nook come from those who get interested in the fashion department. What a comfort that dear, healthy baby must be to you! We will be looking for you again soon. Had to change your name for those initials are already claimed by a member.—D. D.)

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTE

Two patterns were ordered on May 18 for 6968 and 6973. There was no name or address given, but the post mark on the envelope was Stonewall. Should be glad to hear from the sender promptly.

MORE HOMESTEADING INFORMATION

Dear Dame Durden,—You will be surprised to hear from me so soon again, but after reading the letter from "A Widow" I just must write. I am a homesteader's wife. We were not in Alberta very long before we procured a homestead and made preparation to go onto it, but on account of too small a capital we, or rather my husband, took a contract for breaking. I enjoyed that summer. We lived in a tent, and later got a larger tent. But when we had the cold, wet and windy weather in June it wasn't very funny. Imagine us, if you can, in a 7 by 9-foot tent with a camp stove, bed, table, chairs, box, grips and children, and the rain pouring down outside! That little camp stove was a comfort, because I could carry it just wherever I liked to have it. If I had it to do over again I would dispense with furniture—I don't mean the bed and stove. A tent is a very dirty place to live in after the sod is worn off.

Well we didn't go onto that first homestead, but abandoned it because it was too far from our friends. We came sixty miles with the oxen, taking nearly four days to the trip. After that I only saw one woman for seven months. We have a homestead near the G. T. R. now. We cancelled it, but had to wait a year for it.

If a person is well they can enjoy homesteading; it is so free and invigorating. I would say to a widow to get a couple of cows and some little pigs and some hens. My husband says make everything give way to breaking in breaking season, which ends about July 1st. If you are not near a market for butter and eggs use them yourself and save buying other things. We used to grind wheat in the coffee mill for porridge. In berry season get all you can, and can or dry all you get. Saskatoons are fine when dried, and can be used as currants in steam puddings. Get some rhubarb started as soon as possible. You can be happy homesteading if you like, or you can be "delightfully" miserable. I hope you will have a postoffice closer than we had at first. Ours was sixty miles away and we got our mail once or twice that winter. Now we get a daily mail. Maybe I've written too much so I will close with best wishes.

ALBERTA GYPSY.

(Your letter will be appreciated not only by the women homesteaders but by all of us. You didn't come a minute too soon or make your letter a syllable too long.—D. D.)

CHILDREN OPENED HER EYES

"Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent member of the Ingle Nook a long time and have received so much benefit that I feel it my duty to say a little something, too. I have framed a dozen letters in my mind but it seems hard to get them on paper.

I am not one of the kind that believes a woman's duty is all within her family circle. I never thought much about my duty outside the home until I began to think seriously about educating my four children. They are all under six years of age yet, but the questions they ask often puzzle one to know how to answer them.

I do not like to think of my children facing the world with conditions of society as they stand to-day. There are too many pitfalls, no matter how well you teach them at home. The more I think about the subject the more sure I am that women need to have a hand in public affairs. If they do not have the right to vote they have not power to carry out their plans. I believe women would work more for the general good than for personal benefit. As far as I am concerned I never felt the desire to vote until I began to raise a family. I do not think that it is the women alone that are wronged by being deprived of the right to vote.

But I believe that women can do much good by forming clubs and working together. We have no club here yet, as the country is too new. We need a crop or two to help us out. I am outlining work for us, so as to be prepared as soon as we are able to form a club.

If any of the members of the Ingle Nook that are doing club work would

write me I would like to hear from them and have them tell me of the work they are doing, and in return I might make a few suggestions if they care to hear them. I will not make my letter too long this time but will come again. You must excuse my mistakes, as I am holding the baby while writing. I hope we get a good crop this year, as it will help every one over the discouragement of last year.

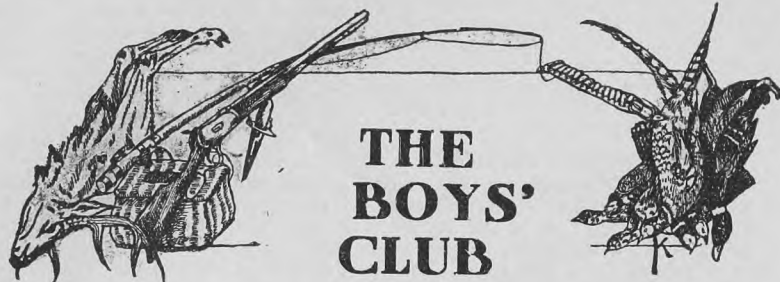
Anyone wishing to write me will find my name with Dame Durden.

ANXIOUS TO HELP.

(Your attitude is so wise and reasonable, in my opinion, and your belief

so well expressed with regard to women's work and influence, that there is nothing for me to add to it here. If one could keep the children always in the home it would be different, but they must go out into the world, and how can a mother prepare them for what they must face if all her knowledge and interests are confined to her own four walls?

I have sent your name and address to the department that has charge of women's clubs in Saskatchewan, with the request that they forward you some literature along that line. Hope it will help.—D. D.)



DOLLY BLY'S MEAN TRICK

"You're a beauty, Dolly Bly, a regular beauty! That's what you are!" The pretty bay mare cocked an ear knowingly at the speaker, a stout boy of fifteen.

"If 'twasn't for your one mean trick!" continued the boy, caressing the glossy neck. "It's a dreadful pity, Freem!"

Freeman Baker looked at the handsome bay with all the critical keenness of the born horseman.

"I don't know that it is, Dave. In fact, I rather think it isn't. We never should have owned her if she'd been all right. The price would have been beyond father."

"I guess that's right, Freem," said the younger boy, slowly.

"I know it is. There's good blood in that mare. We needn't mind her one failing, now that we've learned what it is. But wasn't father surprised—weren't we all surprised, that first time she pulled at the halter!"

"Never saw anything like it," said David. "I'd heard of 'puller' before, and thought I'd seen some, but I found I didn't know anything about it—not a thing."

"Father says she can pull more at the halter than she can with collar and traces, and I believe he is right. I never saw such downright vengeful pulling before," added Freeman. Presently he continued: "I think, though, I surprised Mert Edsen somewhat one evening a week or so ago." He chuckled softly.

"How?" questioned David.

"It was the first time I'd driven Dolly. Mert came tearing along as he always does—it was pretty dusty—and he drew out to go by, the first thing. I suppose he thought I had old Samson, as usual, and he slashed up abreast with the roar that he thinks is so fast. I waited till he'd got fully abreast, and then I pulled up a little sharp on the lines and clucked—just once—to Dolly."

"What happened?"

"Nothing much—only—well, the mare had begun to fret when she first heard them coming, and when I clucked I felt something of a jolt. Dolly Bly had lifted the front wheels clear of the ground at the first stride; in a precious few seconds somebody dropped behind—and I can tell you it wasn't Dolly Bly."

David grinned in huge delight. Presently both boys turned to look towards the house, where, on the shaded porch, a slender, palefaced woman was sitting. After a little interval David said, wistfully:

"Mother doesn't get strong as fast as she ought to, Freem."

The shadow that had formed on his brother's face deepened. "She ought to be more in the open air, with change of scene, the doctor says, she's been sick so long. I wish we had a phaeton, Dave, and a decent harness, now that we have Dolly. I don't wonder mother hasn't wanted to pound along with old Samson and this rickety old democrat."

He glanced with an air of extreme discontent at the old wagon and shabby harness.

"She's always worked too hard—she's such a slender little mother!" Freeman's voice took on a sudden gruffness at the last words.

"I've got ten dollars," said David, suddenly.

"And I've got twenty-five," said Freeman. "But what's that towards a harness and phaeton?" He pulled off the rusty old harness. "You'll have to wear the old traps, Dolly, for all I see," he said, as he led the mare into her stall.

Daniel Baker, father of the two boys, had not prospered. He had, like many another, bought his farm when values of all kinds were high, and for years he had made a sturdy fight against heavy odds. He was still in debt, but lately, with the help of his boys, was gaining ground.

One morning early in August Mr. Baker said, at breakfast: "I've been thinking, boys, about that seed wheat over at Marshall's. It's a very fine variety, and I'm anxious to get some. I hear he has threshed, and there will be quite a call for it. I guess, Dave, you had better go over to-day and get it; four bushels will do."

"May I have Dolly?" the boy asked. "Yes—unless you prefer Samson," said his father, dryly.

"I might go up on to Devil's Wen and get some huckleberries. The road goes past there, and there'll be time. Can't you go, too, Freem?"

"Take a day off and go if you like, Freem," said his father.

Get the pails and we'll be off," said Freeman, briefly.

"Devil's Wen lay wild and rugged in the August sun. It was a lonely enough place, with no human habitation within several miles. The Wen was a moderately steep hill, covered with scrub-pine and 'silver-top,' and forming a part of a vast reach of wild country stretching back well toward the Canada line. Here and there in sheltered places huckleberries thrived and ripened to perfection; but by far the greater part of the whole section was covered with thin soil, through which 'hardheads' and ledge rock cropped up plentifully.

It was not yet noon when the two boys turned into the narrow, grass-grown cross-road that led up past the Wen and over into the river road some miles beyond. Safely stowed in the body of the democrat were two clean bags of fine seed wheat, as also the lunch-basket and a bag of provender for the mare.

"There's the Wen!" cried David, suddenly pointing. "We'll get a lot of berries, Freem. The weather has been just right for them."

"I don't like the looks of that fellow," said his brother, irrelevantly.

David turned in surprise. "Who? Oh, that fellow we passed just as we took the cross-road? He did look at us pretty sharp."

"Not at us," said Freeman. "But he did look mighty sharp at the mare; and if he didn't have an evil eye, I hope

I'll never see one! Dave, sometimes I almost wish Dolly weren't quite so handsome."

"Pshaw!" said the boy, regarding the mare complacently. "I don't, then. I s'pose you're thinking of horse-thieves. I don't take any stock in what we hear about them; it's always away off somewhere." He spoke with youthful assurance.

"Not so far off as it might be just now," said his more thoughtful brother. "Twice in this county and two or three times in Broome—that's the last report. There's truth in it, too, for the county has offered two hundred and fifty dollars for Trawney—he's the head man—or for information that shall lead to his capture; and they say a wealthy stock-owner in Broome, who lost a fine horse, has offered to duplicate the reward to any one who shall actually deliver the fellow—'Trawney Joe' they call him—over to the authorities. His picture is in the papers."

"If they've done all that, there may be something in it," said David, somewhat impressed by his brother's earnestness.

"I sha'n't turn Dolly out to pasture any more nights, and—there's a good place to stop, Dave, by those scrub-birches. There are berries beyond."

David, who was driving, turned from the road and soon drew up at the place indicated. The boys ate their lunch leisurely, while the mare stood hitched to the wagon. She was never tied, for she would not try to run away when harnessed to anything.

The berries were fine that day on the Wen, and the young fellows were soon deep in the heart of the first big "patch." They picked steadily for perhaps an hour, and had nearly filled their pails, when David moved over toward his brother and said, uneasily, "It seems to me Dolly acts curiously, Freem. She has quit browsing the birches; and see how she stands with her head up!"

Freeman looked sharply. "I guess she's all right," he said, after a moment. "I've watched all the while. She's probably had all the leaves she wants. Let's get two or three quarts more and then go home."

A few minutes later they looked up together, and instantly both sprang to their feet. The mare was going off toward the cross-road at a swift walk.

"Quick, Dave! We must head her off or she'll go home!" shouted Freeman, and both set off at a run. "It's queer what started her. Cut across south, Dave! I'll take her if she turns north!"

The mare did not turn south toward home. As she struck the cross-road she turned squarely north toward the river road, and now at a smart trot. Freeman Baker was a runner of no mean powers, and he had nearly succeeded in intercepting the runaway, when, before his astonished eyes, there rose from the bed of the wagon the figure of a man.

Freeman knew instinctively, and before the hard, determined face was turned toward him, that it was the fellow they had passed that morning, and of whom he had spoken—the fellow with the evil eyes. Leaning forward in the wagon, the rogue slapped the mare sharply with the lines. Instantly she sprang into a run, and Freeman reached the road some rods behind. The wagon presently disappeared behind a jutting point of scrub-pine.

David came panting up, his eyes round with excitement and alarm. "She's stolen, Freem! She's stolen! We never shall see Dolly Bly again, never!" he cried. His face was pale, but he gulped down his distress manfully.

Freeman's face took on an expression of quick determination. "Yes, she's stolen, fast enough, but come on. Let's make a run for the river road. He can't make fast time on this rough cross-road."

They started off at a steady lope, and reached the river at last, hot, tired and dusty. For nearly a mile in either direction they could see the long line of yellow road, silent and deserted. Nothing was visible. Not a sound was to be heard.

"Too late!" muttered David; but both examined the tracks critically.

"I'm sure, almost, he's gone up the river," said Freeman. He drew a long breath. "Well, I suppose it's useless to follow; we can't catch him. If we did, he'd be too much for us. He'd probably shoot. But, Dave, this thing ought to be telegraphed right away and—hark!" There was a sound of wheels, and directly a team turned into the road below them, evidently from one of the river-flats. It was driven by a stout farmer. The young fellows hailed him and eagerly explained.

"Sho, now, sho!" he said. "Took right in broad daylight, hey? Dretful bold that was—dretful." He glanced up the Wen road, apprehensively. "No," he continued, "hain't heard nor seen nothin.' Course ye must telegraph. Turner's Station's th' highest office—kind o' one-hoss, but it'll do. 'Bout five mile to Turner's. Tell ye what, get right in; I'll take ye there—go in' part way, anyway. We got to look out for these fellers, or we sh'll be et up by 'em—plumb et up!"

Freeman looked at his brother's flushed face. "You'd better go home, Dave," he said. "You'll be tired enough. It's far enough to hoof it from here, and I can see to it, you know."

"I'm going with you," said David.

The farmer's stout horses forged along smartly, and in less than an hour Freeman's message was going over the wires to reach, ere long, every town and hamlet in that part of the country. The trip to the station had disclosed no trace of the mare.

Freeman went into the one little store in the place and secured a supply of doughnuts and cheese. It was then five o'clock. "Now for a fifteen-mile tramp, Dave!" he said. "We can cut off several miles by taking a bee-line for the Wen."

"All right. Go ahead," said his brother, gloomily. The boy's heart was sore over his loss. The little mare had been his pride.

The shadows were long on Devil's Wen, and in the lonely, bush-lined gully of Little Eagle Creek it was almost dark when the boys stopped for a moment to rest and get a drink from a cool spring in the gully. The walking, except for occasional thickly overhanging bushes, had not been bad since they struck the lonely creek. Very little had they said, each being busy with his own gloomy reflections.

They were about to go on, when a curious sound close at hand startled them. It seemed to come from the creek above.

"What's that?" said David, in a low tone.

Freeman shook his head. "Too heavy for a dog or fox," he said. "Hark! It's coming nearer."

Presently they saw the thick boughs of a low evergreen near at hand move gently aside; then a man stepped into view, and close behind him an animal of some kind. The man was a big be-whiskered fellow, but the animal—the hearts of both boys gave a great thump. Ah! that long, silky mane, those small, alert ears, the big eyes, wide apart, and the white crescent in the forehead could belong to none other than their own Dolly Bly.

A second glance at the man, and Freeman had recognized, despite the big false whiskers, the rogue of the cross-road. With the halter looped around his waist, thus leaving his hands free to part the heavy boughs, he was leading the mare, harnessed to a buggy, carefully along the run.

For a few seconds the three stared at one another without moving a muscle, the boys almost too astonished to breathe, and the man still holding the bough he had just carefully lifted.

Suddenly the man's hand shot with a quick motion behind him, and a second later Freeman caught the glint of a shining barrel; the heavy revolver rose to a level with his breast. For an instant Freeman's head swam dizzily.

But the desperado had reckoned without Dolly Bly. The sudden release of the bough and the quick motion of the fellow's arm almost in her face startled the sensitive mare, and she started back. The thief heard the motion, and even as he raised the weapon threw himself forward to counteract it. As the halter tightened with

a sharp, savage jerk, a lightning change came over the mare.

She threw herself back, filled with the old, insane fury. The small ears were laid back close to the head, the broad teeth showed white, and her head seemed to cut the air with vengeful, twisting jerks. Taken by surprise and totally unprepared, the fellow was hurled to the ground with savage force. There was a loud report as the weapon, jerked violently from his hand, fell to the ground.

Excited by her strange surroundings, the report of the revolver, and perhaps by the sprawling figure pitching grotesquely toward her, the mare fairly outdid herself. The buggy was overturned and both thills were snapped short off as she flew backward in zigzag curves and erratic wrenches to bring up at last fifty feet away from where she started. There, the halter rope broken and the paroxysm ended. She stood panting and trembling violently.

The desperado, bruised and nearly breathless, tried dizzily to rise. But Freeman Baker, dazed only for an instant, was quick to see his advantage and to seize it. Picking up the smoking revolver, he thrust it into his pocket, then hurled himself upon the burly villain and bore him again to the ground.

"Quick, Dave!" he shouted. "Jerk out the check-rein and tie his arms before he comes to, and cut away those broken thills before the mare jumps again; lively now!"

David needed no bidding. Already with quick, sure fingers, he was securing the long, pliant strap. The thief lay quite still, but he was rapidly regaining both his wits and his breath. It was then the boy blessed the day he had learned to tie "Injun knots."

Freeman went to the overturned buggy, searched it, and returned with a halter and hitching strap, with which he rebound the fellow thoroughly. Then he turned him over and pulled the hair back, disclosing a big, livid scar just above the right ear. That scar had been described in many a newspaper.

"Trawnay Joe!" shouted David, excitedly.

"That's the size of it, Davy!" said Freeman. "He's going with us. Take Dolly up the creek and look for our wagon. It can't be far off. If you can't find it, we must fix this buggy somehow. If we can't do that, we'll tie him on the mare's back. And hurry! We must get out of here; it is getting dark. I'm going to stay with this gentleman."

Farmer Baker and his wife had great confidence in their boys and in their ability to take care of themselves, but the mother grew worried as the hours went by that dark August evening. Over and over again the father reassured her, carefully hiding his own anxiety. It was so unlike his boys! He wished they had taken old Samson.

A great throb of relief stirred his heart when, shortly after eleven, he heard the sound of wheels. Lantern in hand, he hurried to the door and threw it open. The big eyes of the bay mare blinked at him wisely in the sudden light. David sat on the seat—alone.

"Is that you, Dave? Why, where's Freeman?" the father asked, anxiously.

"Here, father!" came sturdily from the darkness behind. Raising his light and peering anxiously into the long body of the wagon, the astounded father beheld his eldest born calmly sitting astride the legs of a man who lay bound and prone; the boy held in his hand a big revolver, the barrel of which glimmered duskiy in the lantern light.

"What are you doing, Freeman? Who is that?"

"Holding down five hundred dollars, father," replied Freeman, "that we found up Little Eagle Creek. This is a chap they call Trawnay Joe!" Again he disclosed the telltale scar.

"By George, Freeman!" was the father's brief comment. He looked at both sturdy sons with a glance in which there was no small measure of proud respect.

"It was Dolly Bly, father," said David; and then followed questions and answers.

"And now, father," Freeman said at

last, "I wish you'd harness old Samson. This fellow is going behind iron bars before I sleep again."

The capture of Trawnay Joe practically broke up horse-stealing operations in that section. A short time afterward the Baker boys received the rewards that had been offered.

The next day but one after that event a handsome bay mare, wearing a fine, nickel-trimmed harness phaeton that shone with all the pride of newness, might have been seen standing in front of the Baker homestead. The little, slender woman was again on the porch; but now in the pale face there was a faint flush, surely prophetic of health. Freeman helped his mother into the pretty carriage.

"Just for you," he said, gaily.

And David, twisting one hand caressingly into the mare's silken mane, whispered into her ear confidentially, "That failing of yours, Dolly Bly, that one trick, we'll never, never call it mean again."—Youths' Companion.



A LOVER OF ANIMALS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have two tame rabbits and I call them Bonny and Rosie. I have a little fox terrier called Topsy. She is spotted black and white. She makes great leaps around the house.

CLARENCE TANNER.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I am four years old, and I can not write, so my sister is writing for me. My sister sent for a button and I like it very much, so I thought I would send for one, too. I am enclosing two two cent stamps for two of your buttons.

MARY GRINDSTAD.

HAD A CONCERT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I have four sisters and their names are Elfreda, Dorothy, Sylvia and Nora. I go to school every day. I like it very much. I am nine years old. We live in a little town named LeRoss. Everything is getting green, and the crocuses are out. We had a little concert on April the 13th. My writing is not very good. I have not been to school very long. I will send an addressed envelope for a button.

MARJORIE WILKINS (9).

THANKS FOR THE PHOTO

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your club. I am going to tell you about my little Shetland colt. It is very small and is a chestnut. It can run very fast, and it is very knowing. Its mother is black and is my pony. I got her for a Christmas present. I will enclose a picture of my pony and me on her back and will put in a two cent stamp for a button. Wishing the Wigwam every success.

BLUE JAY.

CLEVER EDWARD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am writing you this letter as I thought it a good way to pass the time on a stormy day such as to-day is. It was a very cold winter; now and then only fit for bears, I have heard two or three folks say. It was good sleighing, but skating was no good, as there was too much snow.

My dad gave me a pinto pony for a Christmas present. She is not properly broken in yet. My sister has a nice little pony, dark grey in color, which is

BASEBALL NEWS

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have written to your charming club and did not see my letter in print so I will write again. I am going to school every day. We have lots of fun playing baseball and football. We are practicing every day, as we are going to play against the town team soon. I expect to have lots of fun that day. The town team said they would give us a ball worth \$1.25 if we beat them, or, if they beat us, we've got to give them the ball.

Hurry up, boys, so we will get ahead of the Western Wigwam! Would any of the members send me the words of "Two Little Girls in Blue"? My address is with the editor. I caught a great many gophers. The grass is green here, and the trees too. Has the editor any buttons yet? I belong to four clubs and I like them very well. My letter is getting long so I will close with a riddle: What four letters will frighten a thief? Ans.—O. I. C. U.

JACOB W. OTT.

some of the members want to change the name of the club, but I don't agree with them, for I think The Western Wigwam is a nice name. I have two brothers and two sisters. I was never in Winnipeg but once, and that was just a few minutes when we came to Canada. We came from the States nearly four years ago, so I have got to be a Canadian by this time. I like it here quite as well as in the States, but it is not so cold there. We do not go to school but our mother has us to study at home.

WANETA.

LOST HIS BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter I have written to your club for a long time. I could not write a letter because my mother would not let me, so you'll have to please forgive me for not writing for such a long time. I lost my badge at school but I should be very glad to get another one. We have been getting the FARMER'S ADVOCATE all the time and I always read the letters in your club. I shall be very glad to see my letter in the ADVOCATE. I like my school teacher very much. Her name is Miss L.

MARSH CATHCART.

A STRAYING CALF

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—I wrote a letter to your club, but did not see it in print. I got a button, and think it is very nice. I go to school every day. I build the fires and get twelve cents and a half for every fire I build.

I have two brothers and two sisters. My oldest sister is married and has two boys. We live four miles and a half from the town of Hume, on the Weyburn-Stoughton branch of the C. P. R.

We have two calves. One morning when my brothers went out to the barn, the youngest calf was out of the pen.

I would like to correspond with any of the members who are my own age (twelve). Wishing the Wigs success.

DEAN DANFORTH.

TWO YEARS YET

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Thank you very much for the button. I thought it was very pretty indeed. I guess I am getting a little too old to write to the club. I am fourteen years old. We had a pretty good crop last year. I don't think there is any fear of the Boys' Club getting ahead of us; they are all too slow. But I have read one or two good letters in the Boys' Club.

Well, summer will soon be here, then we will be able to go out without freezing our hands and feet. Two Christmases ago we drew a motto at our school, and it was hung up in school, at the time of the concert. We also had a fine concert. Since I wrote to the club we have had a new house built, and oh, how nice it is!

I saw two fine coyotes the other day. I would like to become a member of the club if Cousin Dorothy will let me.

ELSIE FOSTER.

A GOOD LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is the first time I have written to your club, and I hope that it will not be the last. I was thirteen years old last October. My sister is writing to the club, too. We are having our holidays now, but school is starting on January 4th again. We live three miles from school, and if it is as cold as it is now, I don't expect we can go. I am taking up entrance work now.

I have a dog named Collie. He is nine months old, and he weighs about forty pounds. I got the thumb on my left hand twisted off by the grindstone three years ago on February 27th next.

I had a good Christmas this year, and I got a pair of gauntlets, and a book at the Christmas-tree, held in Moore Park, Friday, December 23rd. We live on a farm just across the road from the town of Moore Park, on the C. P. R. I hope my letter dodges the waste-paper basket. I would like to correspond with any of the Wigs about my own age—post cards preferred—if they would please write first. I would like a button, for which I am sending a stamped addressed envelope.

Wishing the club every success, I remain,

ALEX. G. WILSON.

COME AGAIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I live in London, Ont. I am seven years old and go to school every day. I live with my papa and mamma. I have one brother and one sister. The paints I did my picture with Santa Claus sent me from Winnipeg, where my dear grandma and aunts live. Thanking you for inserting my picture. I remain

THE LITTLE ARTIST, TRACY.

POOR WEE DOG

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigs. I like to read the letters in it. I have five brothers and one sister. I am eight years old, but I am very small for my age and have not gone to school very much.

We had a little house dog and one night when we were coming home from church a motor car came. It ran over him and killed him. Our teacher's name is Miss H—. There are fourteen pupils go to our school. TINY TOT (8).

MOUNTING BIRDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—This is my third letter to the Western Wigwam. I hope it is not too often. I don't see so many interesting letters as I used to see. Where are they all? I like the rules you put in the paper. I go to school in the summer time, but in the winter it is too cold. All the stories were good in the Christmas number. I liked "Trixe's Letter" and "A Happy Christmas" the best. I didn't see the story written by Callopsiis, entitled "Why Jack Ran Away." My sister is in Innisfail going to school. My brother mounted two pigeons, and they look just like real, live ones. He is going to mount a magpie. I see

"No hard, rough hands for dat bride"

Aunt Salina

¶ A bride appreciates a sensible gift from her friends. So many wedding gifts are useless.

¶ Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking, nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties

—a

New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics without rubbing. It prevents disease entering the home from public laundries.

¶ Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."

¶ At the busy store in your town or direct.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL
HAMILTON, ONT. Ltd.



The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

CHAPTER X.

(Continued from last week)

As Evan began to sort and stack the books, I stood by in a state of increasing alarm as one favorite after another went to build up the pile of annuals. I saw the Rollo books and "The Wide, Wide World" depart without a sigh. I never cared for them except when I was rather feeble physically, as after whooping-cough or the mumps; but when "The Parent's Assistant" and Hooker's "Child's Book of Nature" followed, together with "The English Orphans," "Les Malheurs de Sophie," one of my early French books, "The Children's and the Schoolgirl's Garland" of Mrs. Kirkland, and "The Struggles and Triumphs of P. T. Barnum," a souvenir of a festive trip to the circus, I protested.

"Do you ever read these books?" quoth Evan, who was momentarily becoming aware that, according to the habit with book lovers, as far as the shelf room was concerned we were expecting to have more than a cat in her skin.

"Of course I haven't recently."

"Do you ever expect to again?"

"I'm not sure—that is, I may wish to. I used to like them, and I do now, though I can't tell why."

"I will give you an idea," said Evan, as he saw my expression. "Range them along the attic shelves and call them the garden of remembrance, where you may stray for memory's sake, just as we keep in an odd corner of the outdoor garden some old-time flowers whose use is gone, whose beauty is questionable, and yet the remembrances they bring entitle them to life."

It was slow work, this arranging; for almost every volume had something to say or a reason to give why it should be planted in a particular nearby case. It was noon before we had more than made a beginning.

Then there was a temporary interruption caused by the appearance of a man who lived far up the road. He was first seen coming zig-zag along the stone fences steadying himself with a pole. He disappeared twice in fifty yards from losing his footing and stepping into a drift, and when he finally reached the kitchen door he was ex-

hausted, having been several hours in coming less than two miles. His quest was some milk for his baby, as of course the local pedler who usually supplied him had failed.

After he had rested and been fed with hot soup, Tim went to start him on his way back along a more direct line of fencing, while we ate our mid-day meal in unusual awestruck silence. Still the snow fell and the wind blew without cessation.

Every now and then a bird driven from cover by hunger, would be dashed against a window, and before night half a dozen such unfortunates had been fed and were resting in an open-work basket in the kitchen.

A sharp-shinned hawk, the wildest of its tribe, perched for so long on the trellis of the porch that Evan had full time to sketch its half-defiant, half-cowed attitude.

Back to the den we went, and after the books were housed, then came the placing of the pictures. I had some Houbraeken prints of Shakespeare, Chaucer, Spenser, etc., and my special pride, a beautiful copper engraving of Van Dyck's Charles the First, with his war horse, a print full of light and brilliant blacks. Evan has a Rembrandt's Three Trees, Earlom's mezzotint fruit and flower pieces, two "Kit Kat" pictures by Kneller, of Dick Steele and Congreve, in the same style as father's Dr. Garth of dispensary fame, Tonson, the bookseller, an engraving of the two Tradescants, gardeners to Queen Elizabeth, a set of colored prints of men of the Linnaean school, in which the head is as it were framed in an engraved oval. He has, besides, a dozen last-century prints, also colored, of many famous gardens of the Thames—Hampton Court, Vauxhall, Kew, Ranelagh and St. James's Park; and lastly, the very apple of his eye, an engraving on copper representing Charles the Second with his spaniels in the gardens of the Duchess of Cleveland at Dauney Court, while Rose, the gardener, is in the act of presenting the king with the first English-grown pineapple.

At last all was arranged, the garden

pictures making a harmonious frieze above the bookshelves. Only one gap remained; the broad panel over the mantelshef was quite empty.

"Something will turn up, as usual," said Evan, shrugging his shoulders as we laughed at the omission, for we should have begun with filling this space.

"Some day I will have a portrait painted for this panel. It shall be of you, Barbara, in the garden with Bluff, your faithful squire, at your feet. Who shall the artists be? It will need three—a portrait, an animal and a flower painter."

"Meanwhile, take this," said father, crossing the hall, carrying a portrait in a plain Dutch oak frame, that had long hung over his study mantel.

"Linnaeus! Are you really going to part with him?" I cried, in joyful amazement. "You angelic father! It is the one thing needful to complete the room. But our old shrine will be desolate."

"The truth is, Barbara, I've something to replace it. You know how long I've been collecting portraits of the men that were the founders of my profession, both medical and surgical, the Houbraeken, Harvey, Galen, Sydenham, Pare, and all the rest? After your Aunt Lot's marriage, I seized the opportunity to group them in one large frame, without being reproached for extravagance, thus putting these worthies in a house with many windows, as it were, where, being together, each may keep his separate point of view. But disliking to disturb anything your wish had placed, I let Linnaeus keep his shrine, storing the prints close at hand in my office closet, until your return."

Dear father! the buying of the Linnaeus portrait had been one of our booksale romances that had culminated in the Dodoen's "Herbal" and Evan. It happened on a dreary February day. Father was browsing along a line of dingy books in the auction room, scanning them closely in the dim light, when his foot struck against a picture-frame that rested on the floor, causing it to tip forward. A hasty glance at the face interested him, and he asked an attendant to move the frame into the light. It was the portrait of a man done in oils, life size, and a little more than waist length. The face was clear cut and alert, the head covered by a white wig that curled above the ears. A dark-green coat with red collar opening slightly over a buff vest was finished at neck and wrist by lace frills. A glance told that the hands were beautifully painted, the flesh being firm and the color true. The right hand, partly resting on a stand, was half closed over a few flowers, while the left was held palm out and half extended, as if in explanation. The background was quite dark, though a church spire could be distinguished at one side, and a festoon of ivy on the other.

"A fine piece of color, and the face seems strangely familiar," said father, adjusting his "nearby" glasses. "What do they call him?"

"A Gentleman in a White Wig," I replied, on referring to the catalogue where half a dozen pictures and some prints were listed with the books.

"A true though certainly not very enlightening title," mused father, still looking at the face with narrowed eyes. "Barbara, I believe this is no less than a portrait of Linnaeus. Those are not decorative flowers, but botanical specimens, a wild rose and a spray of agrimony, toward which he is calling attention with his outstretched hand, possibly in lecturing. That steeple is of the church in whose manse garden he played when a boy. I'll not say that it is an original painting, but probably a copy of some museum picture abroad, of which there may be fifty others floating about unrecognized. Still it is good, and bears a certain resemblance to prints that I have seen, and I've a mind to buy it."

"Do, for I am simply in love with it," I assented, "and Aunt Lot doesn't squirm so much about pictures as over books. But I won't believe it's a copy. The brush marks are free and without a drizzle or stumble. Who knows but it is a masterpiece gone astray? At any rate, we will christen it 'Linnaeus' at once, and make a shrine for it over your study mantel, and always keep wild flowers under it."

Children's Dresses

STYLISH little suits and dresses can be made for the children out of father's or mother's, or the older children's discarded garments; by Dyeing them with



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Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ont.

"First, we must buy it, Bab, the impetuous," laughed father, "and some one may realize its beauty and easily outbid us, for we have been a week in town, this is the fourth day of the sale, and my purse is pretty thoroughly purged."

But we bought it, there being only two other competitors, one a man of the buy-anything-cheap type, and the other a *real lady* collecting ancestors, who would doubtless have outbid us if her daughter had not checked her audibly by saying: "Don't, ma; you know we agreed to stick to the military line," and so Linnaeus was knocked down to us for the small sum of twenty dollars, when, as the auctioneer patronizingly assured us, "The frame alone is quite worth the money, being hand-carved Dutch oak!"

Now "Linnaeus" has fitly come to pre-empt our garden of books, and I still believe that he is all my fancy imagined, and that one day he will be proved his real self, and it will be explained how he came to be travelling incog, as the "Gentleman with the White Wig."

Toward four o'clock the storm lightened, but it was too late for road breaking. Then the wind blew again, and more snow and nightfall came together. Two hearth-fires glowed, and father sat in his study and looked contentedly across the hall, silent save for a soliloquy on the contrariety of new-fangled notions when, after running his paper knife in a leisurely way as usual through the top pages of a magazine, he began to read and found the leaves were joined at the bottom.

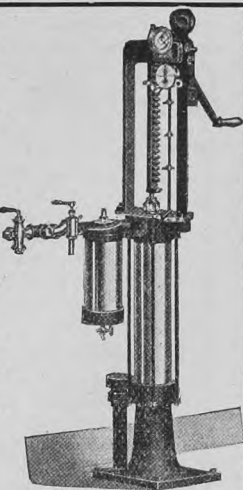
8 p.m. Evan has been to the barn with Tim, and reports the sky clear and the stars bright, and promises that in the morning I shall ride on the snow plough that breaks the first road.

A crude implement this snow plough, merely a triangle of timber with a platform set midway, the horse being fastened by a whiffletree to one of the points. Ah, but I remember the excitement of it all, the buffeting and breaking the way through the trackless whiteness, and even the half-acid taste of the crisp snow I ate to quench my thirst. My face tingles already at the thought of it.

Lark and Bluff, however, were not happy. First they stretched before one fire, then the other, and finally took up their places in the hall, Bluff facing one way, and Lark the other, so that they could see both halves of the family and nothing might escape them; and

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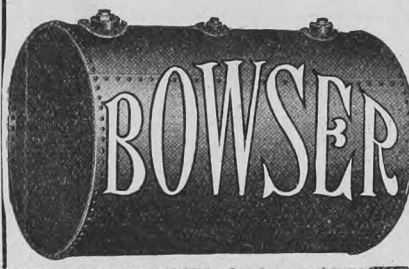
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WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA

I, too, sitting in the ingle nook, can compass my two lovers with a single glance as I write half by firelight.

Dear garden of outdoors, I love you best! but as you vanish, then the door of the garden of books opens to me with its main roads, bypaths, and endless vistas, and I also rejoice at this. Do you realize, you happy, happy Barbara, what it is to have both gardens and both lovers?

XI

THE TERRIBLE TEMPTATION

February 10. Why is it that so many people think that charity consists in giving away merely what they cannot use instead of the article the recipient needs? For it often seems to me that in the eyes of the multitude, it is not until a thing becomes useless that they think of passing it on.

This miscellaneous unloading of trash upon the hospital reached such a pass at Christmas time that the managers, many of whom were leaving to winter in the city, appointed a Committee of One with Power, to handle the problem. I am it, and my name is Committee for the Reception of Donations Other

than Money—a title as long as the duties are various.

The old way had been to have the gifts sent to the superintendent's office, thence being distributed at his discretion, or in the case of books, pictures, etc., oftentimes to allow visitors themselves to do the giving.

Murmurs of the lack of tact displayed had often reached father, but it was only recently that the extent of the abuse first appealed to me.

I was arranging some Christmas greens in the men's surgical ward, when a poor fellow, an engineer, who had lost both legs through a railway collision, called me and said with grave face but keen humor twinkling in his hollow eyes:

"Ma'am, isn't it funny how some well-meanin' folks like to grind a fellow when he's down," and he pointed to a card hanging on the opposite wall, and to a book on the floor beside the cot. The picture was a flaming illuminated text hung by a ribbon. It read: "Arise, take up thy bed and walk!" The book was a sensational account of railway accidents!

The grim humor of the combination struck us both, and we laughed over it heartily as I confiscated book and text, the man telling father afterward that the cheer of the sympathetic laugh was the first thing that encouraged him to get well.

I bore the articles to the superintendent's office and there listened to a tale from his wife that amazed me. Not only were useless articles of furniture and clothing sent almost daily, for which receipts and official thanks were expected, but unsuitable food arrived as well—skim milk on the turn, soggy potatoes, "jellies" that from stinginess with the sugar declined to jell, the last donation of all being a case of fermented fruits from the Lady of the Bluffs; fruit kept so long that the tin cans had popped at both ends! together with some equally suspicious tins of deviled ham! This gift was accompanied by a violet-scented note saying: "If the fruit, a superior California grade, and quite expensive, is nicely and thoroughly cooked, and more sugar added, it will be a refreshing treat to our dear convalescents." Of course such food was destroyed and never given to the patients, but the Village Liar, via the Emporium, had started the tale that the superintendent's family "fattened on the delicacies sent to the sick!" Shades of ptomaine poison! Was it not time to appoint a Committee of One with Power?

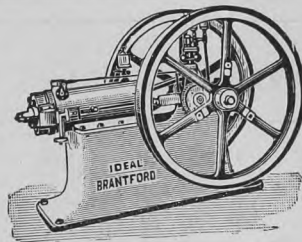
I have established a food quarantine in a little room off the hospital kitchen, and nothing unsuitable is allowed even to be received; while all other articles are collected in a loft where once a week I go to inspect and sort them, the useless things being left to accumulate. They will be scattered annually by a well advertised "rummage sale," to which, if I know human nature, people will flock in order to see if they will recognize any of their neighbors' goods. The proceeds will of course belong to the hospital.

The Village Liar will doubtless have plenty to say upon the subject. She sent fermented cabbages that were rejected yesterday. The Emporium must also be already bursting with news; but as the Emporium is treated by a natural herb doctor and the Village Liar is a Christian Scientist, I do not have to come in contact with them either for professional or social reasons.

These memoranda may seem out of place in my Garden Boke, but then gardening isn't all earth, the growing of flowers, and the crushing of weeds; it is the developing of the soul and the body as well. As there are human beings whose very presence seems to bring God nearer, so there are others who by their nothingness send us the more gladly back to the companionship of the beasts and flowers of the field. Surely there is no greater garden for human nature study than the flotsam and jetsam of the hospital.

* * * * *

Two months of winter gone already! White winter is never dreary, for the trees are wreathed with snow flowers that bloom by day and night. On the shelf around the bay window of the den where I am sitting, freezias, Roman hyacinths, pink and yellow oxalis, and cyclamen are in bloom, the delicate



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Yours truly, (Signed) JNO. HANNAH.

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color being enhanced by half a dozen medium-sized plants of the ubiquitous Boston fern (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*). This fern should be divided every spring and not allowed to grow too large, as the pots are then heavy to handle, and the fronds are less vigorous and perfect than with the smaller plants.

Now that we have this fern, there is no excuse for keeping the rubber plant, that abomination of stationary motion that would be quite as satisfactory if made out of zinc and painted.

I returned home too late to prepare anything except bulbs for my window garden this season, for pot plants bought of a florist and brought from greenhouse heat to the conditions of a living room soon grow feeble, and seldom adapt themselves to the new condition. From outdoors in is quite change enough to be overcome.

After all, I am quite sure that bulbs are by far the most satisfactory things for window culture. They may be brought from the frames in succession, and removed again to be dried off when out of flower, and what in nature is more pitiful than a pinched and starving house plant? Nothing except the caged wild bird that, grown too feeble even to struggle, sits crouching on the perch, and with dimming eyes looks through the bars toward the sky.

I have led quite a virtuous and commendable existence these past months. In fact, ever since the great storm quenched, for the time being at least, the outward manifestation of my gardening passion and forced me indoors, face to face with the domestic occupations of a commuter's wife in a snowy winter. Now we are pruning the fruit trees by degrees, and the days are lengthening. Thirty more of them will bring hotbed making, and the garden is again beginning to lure me in thought. I've devoted a fair share of my days to my fellow-beings and the before-mentioned scanning of hospital donations. I've made personally and carefully certain concoctions that the sick but respectable poor, with traditions and pasts, associate with a self-respecting convalescence, and have taken my wares to the hospital for special cases. It has always been one of my pet amusements to watch people eat the things they enjoy, from children drooling over a lump of sugar upward. Mouths have so many different expressions; even Bluff's lips look dry and contracted when his meal is of dog biscuits, and totally different from the abandon with which they linger over the leavings of a kidney stew.

It is well worth a little effort to see parched, fevered lips moisten with expectancy when I take from my "hospital basket" the glass plate of lemon jelly or glaceed orange, seeded and parted in its natural divisions, sprinkled with sugar and frozen. The jelly, I know, would not be as palatable from a thick hospital saucer.

True, modern science questions the nutritiveness of many "sick-room messes" of our grandmother's day. Yet father thinks that there is such a thing as satisfying the mental side of an invalid's appetite, which some of the young doctors, learned in everything except the common sense of experience, do not understand. For surely there are some nervous, homesick conditions, where a little home-made apple sauce is more reviving than a pint of correct and unpalatable peptonoids.

Besides this work, which I really like next best to sitting in the den with Evan, or gardening, I've done a little sewing in spite of my prejudice, and absolutely made holders for the kitchen, neat carpet cookies covered with ticking, binding them properly about the edges with turkey red after Aunt Lot's habit, instead of hobgobbling them with shoe thread as my Familiar Spirit suggested. By the way, this "Familiar" is not of the guardian angel tribe, for it is frequently a suggester of questionable short cuts and of shifting purpose, invariably opposing me in argument.

I have given the village tea, which passed off in a cloud of glory, composed of hot oysters, chicken salad, chocolate with whipped cream a-top, sandwiches, biscuit glace and pistache cake, instead of the usual local sop of salty ice cream and adamantine chocolate cake.

That collation was an inspiration of Evan's. I said, having argued fore and aft about it with my Familiar for two months:

"I must have this tea as a matter of course, for, you know, having no reception at the time of our wedding, and going away so soon, they scarcely realize us as a unit."

"Which you are quite determined that they shall do, having made up your mind to that effect, and notified me long ago," said Evan, laughing. "Do you know, Barbara, there have been times when I've been afraid that you were not quite feminine enough to be wholly comfortable in your surroundings, but I shall worry no longer!"

(To be continued.)

Field Notes

MANITOBA'S SPECIAL TRAIN

No feature of farm and the home is to be overlooked when the big special train equipped by Manitoba Agricultural College, visits various points on the C. P. R., starting May 30 and ending June 28.

The only chance for disappointment is that an effort to cover too much ground may result in points not being sufficiently impressed. The schedule of this special demonstration and instruction train appeared on page 692 of our issue of May 10.

The main object of this campaign is to encourage mixed farming, and consequently the train will be fitted up with the various branches that should be found on a mixed farm. The train will consist of seven cars, four of which will be especially equipped for teaching. One car will contain equipment of special interest to women. It will include appliances calculated to lessen labor in the home. Demonstrations will be given in cooking, in the selection of meats for the table, and in the care of house plants. In this car lectures will be delivered on many subjects relating to the home, including the maintenance of health, and the care of the sick, foods best adapted for human work, the management of the laundry, germ life in the home, and water for domestic purposes.

A palace stock car will contain representative specimens of cattle (beef and dairy) sheep, swine and poultry. Horses will be secured at the local points. Lessons will be given in the selection, judging, breeding and management of these animals, and farm poultry, special emphasis being placed upon their economical production.

Another car will contain a variety of exhibits of interest to those who wish to know more about mixed or diversified farming. Among these will be shown the rate of movement of water in soils of different texture, methods of controlling moisture in the soil, noxious weeds, powers of seeds to germinate, habits of plants, etc. Lectures will be given on this car on such subjects as the best methods of cleaning dirty land and the most profitable crops to grow. Farmers are invited to bring for identification weeds with which they are not familiar.

The dairy car will be equipped with dairy utensils, and charts providing instructive lessons in the economical production of milk. Demonstrations will be given in butter making and lectures delivered on such subjects relating to dairying as may be of most interest in the different localities through which the train will pass.

Demonstrations will be given in the judging of vegetables for table use, accompanied by lectures showing how to grow and hold in storage such supplies as can be produced in a farmer's garden. Demonstrations also will be put on in the planting of trees and instructions given in the growing of small fruits, and the beautifying of the farm home. Specimens of insects injurious to farm crops will be shown and methods of killing them outlined.

The professors to be in charge of the various cars are securing sufficient stock and material necessary for their demonstration work. The cattle used will be composed of part of the college herd, a few additions, such as a fat steer and a dual purpose cow, will likely be added to the herd before that date, to be used on the trip. The sheep used will also be part of the college flock, and will consist of Leicesters and Shropshires. The hogs will also be taken along, and will consist of a bunch bought on the market at the stockyards. The poultry will consist of utility breeds and ordinary mixed breeds as are found on the average farm. These will be taken along, as it is the intention to draw comparisons when lecturing.

STAFF OF LECTURERS

Owing to the varied character of the programme of instruction to be given the staff of lecturers and demonstrators will be very large. It will include the best known authorities on subjects

relating to Manitoba agriculture and country life. The staff of the Agricultural College will be represented as follows: W. J. Black, principal and director college extension work; F. W. Brodrick, professor of horticulture and forestry; S. A. Bedford, professor of field husbandry; F. G. Churchill, professor of physics; J. C. Hooper, lecturer in agricultural botany; Miss A. B. Juniper, professor of household science; Miss Margaret Kennedy, instructor in sewing, dressmaking and millinery; C. H. Lee, professor of agricultural botany; J. W. Mitchell, professor of dairy husbandry; G. W. Morden, professor of chemistry; W. H. Peters, professor of animal husbandry; L. J. Smith, professor of mechanics and engineering; F. Torrance, professor of veterinary science; W. J. Crowe, instructor in buttermaking; E. H. Farrell, instructor of milk-testing; T. J. Harrison, assistant in field husbandry; E. W. Jones, assistant in animal husbandry; F. W. Kerr, assistant director college extension work.

Arrangements have also been made to secure the assistance of the following well known authorities on agricultural and home life subjects: Miss B. A. Duncan, instructor in household science, Ontario department of agriculture; F. C. Elford, professor of poultry, Macdonald College, Quebec; J. I. Brown, poultry expert, Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal; Prof. Thomas Shaw, formerly of Minnesota State Agricultural College; W. C. McKillican, superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm; J. J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture, Winnipeg; Mrs. A. Cooper, poultry-keeper, Treesbank, Man., and S. Larcombe, gardener, Birtle, Man.

The C. P. R. will be represented during the tour by W. B. Lanigan, freight traffic manager, and T. S. Acheson, grain agent, both of whom will deliver addresses from time to time on subjects of special interest.

Every farmer should study the schedule and arrange to be present at one or more points. There will be something of help to every member of the family.

GARTON BUYS LAND

Operations on a large scale are to be carried on in Canada by The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. Four sections of Red River Valley soil will form the base of operations for the Canadian West. This large tract is located four miles from Carey station and six miles from Otterburne, being a little over 35 miles from Winnipeg.

The farm will be under the supervision of T. R. Garton. For 1911 about two-thirds of the area will produce high class grains. The balance is being put into condition for experimentation and testing of grains, grasses and other farm crops. Modern machinery and every reasonable up-to-date equipment will be provided. The work of this big firm of plant breeders and seedsmen will be watched with interest.

FOR GOOD ROADS

Representatives of Manitoba Good Roads Association and Manitoba Union of Municipalities met last week in Winnipeg, and after considerable discussion on the financing of road work throughout the province, passed a resolution to the effect that the government be asked to guarantee the bonds of the municipalities. It was proposed that the redemption of bonds be extended over a period of twenty to thirty years and further, that the amount of money to be raised do not exceed four per cent. of the total assessment of the municipality.

A representative deputation waited on members of the provincial cabinet and asked for a consideration of the propriety of guaranteeing the debentures of municipalities to the extent of three per cent. on the total assessment for the purpose of constructing main highways through such municipalities, the roads to be built under the direction of the good roads commissioner for the province.

A number of the delegates spoke in support of the proposition and they were promised that the matter would be carefully considered and a conclusion reached before any action could be taken.

It was pointed out by members of the cabinet that legislation would be required before the proposals could be granted, but that in the meantime information would be gathered upon which the government would be enabled to form a conclusion.

ARENA FOR WINTER FAIR

A report from Brandon says that the Winter Fair Association has bought 240 feet frontage on Eleventh street, by 120 feet, upon which it will erect the best livestock judging arena in America. The property purchased is just across the lane from the present winter fair building, and is the most convenient location that could be secured. The association will at once proceed with arrangements for financing the building proposition. The new arena will be of steel and concrete construction and have a seating capacity of 5,000.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

One thousand sheep were burned in a fire that broke out in the stock yards at Kansas City.

* * *

The legislature of Nova Scotia has been dissolved and a new election will take place on June 14. The Liberals have been in power for twenty-nine years.

* * *

A cargo of gin from Holland, valued at a million dollars, has arrived in Montreal.

* * *

A party of Doukhobors have bought seventy acres of valuable fruit land near Nelson, B. C., in the Kootenay district. The price was \$28,500.

* * *

F. L. Churchill, of Rossland, B. C., who discovered diamonds in British Columbia, has been told that the specimens containing the diamonds also contain platinum, which in a commercial state is worth \$40 per ounce.

* * *

A score of people are homeless because of a fire at Peel, N. B., which wiped out twenty buildings. Fire at Almonte, Ont., destroyed a number of business places. In a bad fire at the Central Garage, Winnipeg, forty automobiles and two teams of horses were burned. The explosions of gasoline made fighting the fire a dangerous proceeding.

* * *

Alberta University conferred its first degrees—except those of a merely honorary character—upon three graduates and five candidates in special work. H. R. Dobson, A. J. Law and Miss Robinson were the graduates. Scholarships were won by Miss Montgomery, Messrs. Munro, Kidd and Teller.

* * *

The budget brought down in the British House of Commons provides for a salary of \$2,000 per year for the members of the house, but allows them nothing for travelling allowance or pensions.

* * *

Oil instead of coal will be tried as fuel on the mountain division of the C. P. R. This will lessen the danger of forest fires, and will require more brain and less brawn on the part of train crews.

* * *

The chairman of the Chinese famine committee at Shanghai, has been requested by the viceroy of Nanking, to thank the Canadian people for the relief they have sent and are still sending.

* * *

The supreme court of the United States has declared that the standard Oil Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade and must be dissolved within six months. A decision in the case of the Tobacco Trust will be handed down by the court at the end of the month.

* * *

Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor, have been freed from jail by a decision of the supreme court, which holds that they were illegally sentenced for contempt of court, the charge being laid by the manufacturing company with whom they were at strife instead of by the court, where the alleged contempt was shown.

* * *

Passengers from the steamer Gothland from German ports are quarantined at the Grosse Isle station on account of smallpox. One case only was suspected, but the regulations are unusually strict in observance this year.

* * *

William James Hughan, the highest authority on the history, ritual and observances of the craft of Free Masonry all over the world, died at Torquay, England, on May 20th.

* * *

At Paris, a crowd of people had gathered to watch the start of a great aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid. A monoplane, whose driver had lost control of his machine, fell among the crowd and killed the minister of war, Henri Berteaux, and injured the prime minister, Antoine Monis, and his son.

GOVERNMENT TERMINALS

The House of Commons adjourned May 19, to meet again July 18. The six months session has been a busy one. Final assent has been given to 149 bills, and there were discussions and stormy times on many other bills that are laid over until the house meets again.

Reciprocity and the terminal elevator bill have occupied a great deal of time. The farmers of the West have put up a great fight for the government control of terminals, but so far have not succeeded in gaining their demands. The voice of Mr. Farmer has been heard, but there are other voices crying down the farmers' demands. These come from organizations and individuals who find that if the farmer gets what he wants, somebody else is going to be affected. However, this is no time to be discouraged. The duty of the farmers is to stand together and fight for just demands.

TRADE NOTES

LIGHTNING PROTECTION

On the flat, treeless prairies it has been found very advisable to protect buildings from lightning. Those who have given any study to electrical storms realize that proper wiring really protects. The best proof lies in the fact that rodded buildings never are damaged. Insurance companies in different states of the American union, too, give lower rates for insurance when buildings are properly wired.

The man who wants his buildings protected, however, must remember that it is not enough to have a few common wires extending from roof ridge to the ground; much depends on the conductive power of the wire and on the thorough grounding of the wires. On the front page of this issue appears an attractive advertisement setting forth some facts and calling attention to the lightning protection afforded by the Canadian Lightning Arrester and Electric Company with headquarters on Main Street, Winnipeg. Authorities are agreed that they put on one of the most efficient equipments known to science. A Lindback, provincial fire commissioner for Manitoba, approves of it. In the United States buildings rodded by this firm are insured at lower rates than are other buildings. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada recommend it. Nothing but the best copper wire is used. The cable comprises 29 wires and is capable of carrying off the most severe charge of electricity without damage to the structure.

An interesting booklet on electric phenomena and laws governing the same has been published by this company. Read the advertisement on the front page and write for this instructive booklet. It is free for the asking. O. W. Townsley, son of the originator of the system is in charge of the Winnipeg factory and office.

MARKETS

Grain markets were very nervous and erratic throughout America during the week. Rumors of drought and Hessian Fly brought sharp advances at times, but on the whole the tendency was to decline. Latest reports indicate that crop conditions in Russia are satisfactory. In the Canadian West weather has been ideal. Some localities would have preferred less rain for a short time.

In livestock circles the feature was a levelling of cattle and hog prices. A nice bunch of well fed steers brought \$6.75, the ruling price for hogs. Sheep and lambs are not seen, unless a few brought in from across the line.

GRAIN

The grain markets on Monday opened with a big slump. World's shipments were large, rain was reported in Russia and conditions in America were good during the early part of the week. The decline was continued on Tuesday, in cash wheat, but options almost held their own. Rumors of dry winds and damage by Hessian Fly gave the bulls a chance and on Wednesday there was a sharp upturn in most of the American markets. Strange to say certain influences tended to prevent May option in Chicago from acting as did other markets on this continent. Ideal weather conditions brought a decline and on Thursday and Friday there were sags practically everywhere. There was little tendency to keep in line with cable quotations.

Oats and flax showed little variation. On the whole the price of the former about holds its own. There is, however, a scarcity of low grades. Barley is not quoted in the Winnipeg reports, but the price stands around 70 cents for No. 3.

At Montreal, it seems that there is a rush of grain shipments. A report dated May 17, says that with 20 steamers bearing between 800,000 and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat unable to discharge their cargoes because the elevators of the Montreal harbor are already crammed from top to basement, there could be no more striking example of the extraordinarily rapid growth of the business of the harbor than that furnished this morning by the plight of the officials of the Montreal Transportation Company. Some of the vessels have been waiting four or five days.

A Chicago despatch, dated May 18, says that the directors of the board of trade adopted resolutions the day before condemning the practice of certain grain dealers of marketing in other cities grain held in elevators there at lower prices than the relative price obtainable on the board of trade in Chicago, and passed a resolution forbidding such practices in the future. The resolution was aimed at dealers who are closing up a deal in May option, and was the result of action of Tuesday ordering an investigation into the May deal. Conservative estimates placed the amount the dealers went "long"

in May wheat at 15,000,000, all bought in the pit. Since May 1 the "shorts" were able to deliver only about 4,000,000 bushels, and they were compelled to settle in cash for the remaining 11,000,000.

The longs, it was charged, in order to hold up prices shipped the available grain to Buffalo, at prices just enough under the Chicago quotation to make it sell readily.

The resolution will prevent dealers from marketing their delivery wheat outside of Chicago at less than relative Chicago prices.

From Minneapolis comes the following, under date May 18:

The market was weak to-day, based mostly on the practical elimination of the floating short interest in the pit. Some effort was made to make the ruling of the Chicago board of trade as to the price at which delivered wheat could be disposed of in other markets, an argument for selling wheat, and while it may have scared out some small longs, the leading interests were not apparently disturbed. There was nothing to encourage purchases, as cables were rather indifferent. Further rains were reported in Russia and world's shipments of wheat this week promises to be liberal.

The foreign situation, upon which much of the recent bullishness has been based, is without much change in the news. Southwestern Europe has had a change in the weather for the better, but the reports covering that important area are that hot winds are damaging considerable. The spring outlook has been helped by the recently needed rains, but this particular crop, like our own, has just been seeded. Liverpool reports a scarcity of the offerings.

The domestic crop news was generally satisfactory. There are some complaints that South Dakota is not in the best shape, the dry area in the middle West causing apprehension, and especially for the oats. There is fear of hot winds in the southwest and Hessian fly damage in the soft wheat area. Wheat is maturing rapidly, however, and harvest in the extreme southern limits of cultivation will be under way in a few weeks.

Receipts locally were quite large to-day and the cash demand a little less keen. There is, however, a scarcity of real choice wheat and the premium for the soft Minnesota grades has hardened. No. 1 Northern sold 1 to 2½ cents over July. No betterment was reported in the flour trade.

During the afternoon session there were light showers reported from the Ohio valley, and while this caused further selling, a little firmness developed near the close on messages from the southwest, claiming high winds and temperature.

Chicago messages dated May 19, indicate that news of the night suggests some further sinking of values, cables being lower as a result of increased offerings and further generous rains throughout southern Russia. Weather map shows scattered precipitation in the north and southwest, and predicts lower temperatures throughout. This, coupled with the fact that the market of late has displayed signs of being over-bought, makes it appear advisable to await a healthy setback before replacing purchases, especially the underlying situation continues exceedingly discouraging to holders.

LIVESTOCK

Last week was a pleasing one for those who had cattle ready for the market. A dozen or more from a nice shipment from Newdale district, Man., brought \$6.75, while the whole bunch netted \$6.50. Other lots also brought \$6.50. The average for any kind of good stuff was \$6.25 to \$6.35. Medium specimens ran at \$5.90 to \$6.00. These figures are considerably above Toronto prices. Those who have wintered their cattle have a handsome reward.

The ruling price for hogs was \$6.75, while a few choice lots brought \$7.00. There were few calves and no sheep and lambs from Western points. Some of the latter were brought in from across the line.

Shipments were comparatively light throughout the week. Wednesday and Thursday saw fair arrivals of cattle, while Wednesday, Thursday and Friday had more hogs than usual. The

outlook is for a continued healthy market. However, when grass-fed stuff is ready for slaughter no doubt there will be a decline.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice steers, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs.	\$5.90 to \$6.35
Good steers, 1,000 lbs. up 1,000 lbs. and up	5.60 to 5.80
Good cows and heifers, 1,000 lbs. and up	4.50 to 5.25
Medium cows and heifers	3.25 to 4.25
Fat bulls	4.00 to 4.25
Medium bulls	3.50 to 4.00
Thin cows and common bulls	2.00 to 2.50
Choice calves, 125 to 175 lbs. average	5.00 to 5.50
Good calves, 175 to 300 lbs. average	4.00 to 4.50
Choice lambs	5.50 to 6.00
Choice sheep	4.75 to 5.50
Hogs, select bacon	7.00
Hogs, good	6.75

A recent despatch from Toronto says that the principal demand is for light butcher cattle and good feeders and shortkeeps. Medium butcher cattle, weighing under 1,000 pounds, were the best sellers at around \$5.65 per cwt. A few extra choice loads weighing over 1,500 lbs. each figured in the day's transactions at the highest price recorded, \$5.90. Good choice butcher steers and heifers sold from \$5.50 to \$5.75. Good feeders sold as high as \$5.80, and light stockers were in great demand at \$4.50 to \$5. American lambs were sold freely as high as \$7 per cwt., with Canadians not touching higher than \$6.50.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Export cattle, \$5.85 to \$5.90; heavy feeders, \$5.75 to \$5.80; light stockers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium choice butcher steers and heifers, light, \$5.60 to \$5.75; common mixed, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Sheep: Ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.00; spring lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.15 each.

Hogs: Selects, \$5.85 f.o.b., and \$6.15 fed and watered.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Cattle: Beeves, \$5.00 to \$6.45; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.60; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.60; calves, \$4.75 to \$7.25.

Hogs: Light, \$5.85 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.85 to \$6.17½; heavy, \$5.65 to \$6.10; rough, \$5.65 to \$5.80; good to choice, heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.10; pigs, \$5.15 to \$6.20; bulk of sales, \$5.95 to \$6.10.

Sheep: Natives, \$3.25 to \$4.90; Western, \$3.50 to \$4.95; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.90; Western, \$5.25 to \$7.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream—	
Sour, per pound butterfat	.23 to 25c.
Sweet,	30c.
Butter—	
Creamery, fresh, in boxes	.21 to 24c.
" " bricks	.25 to 28c.
No. 1 dairy .....	.16 to 18c.
No. 2 dairy .....	.13 to 15c.
Cheese—	
Manitoba make .....	.13 to 14c.
Eggs—	
Fresh gathered .....	.16 to 18c.
Meats—	
Cured ham, per lb. ....	.15½c.
Breakfast bacon, per lb. ....	.20c.
Dry, salted sides, per lb. ....	.11½c.
Beef, hind quarters, per lb. ....	.12c.
Beef, front quarters, per lb. ....	.13½c.
Mutton, per lb. ....	.13c.
Pork, per lb. ....	.11½c.
Veal, per lb. ....	.11c.
Hides and Wool—	
Country cured, per lb. ....	.7 to 7½c.
Lamb and sheep skins .....	.35 to 75c.
Unwashed wool .....	.9 to 11c.
Feed—	
Bran, per ton	\$18.00
Shorts, per ton	20.00
Chopped barley, per ton	24.00
Chopped oats, per ton	26.00
Chopped barley and oats	25.00
Hay—	
No. 1	13.00
No. 2	12.00
No. 3	11.00
Timothy—	
No. 1	17.00
No. 2	16.00
No. 3	15.00
Potatoes—	
Per bushel, in car lots	70 to 75c.
Per bushel, farmers' loads	75 to 80c.

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	94½	94	95½	94½	94½	94½
No. 2 Nor.	92½	92½	93	92½	91½	91½
No. 3 Nor.	90	90½	90½	90½	89½	89½
No. 4	85½	85½	86	85½	85½	84½
No. 5	81½	81½	82	82	81½	81½
No. 6	74½	74½	75	75	74½	74½
Feed	62	62	62	62	62	62
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	36½	35½	36½	36½	35½	35½
Barley—						
No. 3 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
May	94½	95	95½	95	94½	94½
July	95½	95½	96½	95½	95½	94½
Oct.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	87½
Oats—						
May	35½	35½	36½	36½	36	35½
July	36½	36½	37½	37½	36½	36½
Flax—						
May	240	238	....	238	238	235
July	240	235	....	235	235	227

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Chicago—						
May	96½	95½	95½	94½	94½	94½
July	88½	88½	89½	88½	88½	88½
Sept.	87½	87½	88½	87½	87½	87½
Minneapolis—						
May	96½	97	98	97½	98½	96½
July	97½	97½	98½	98½	97½	96½
Sept.	91½	91½	92	91½	91½	91½
New York—						
May	97	96½	97½	97½	98	98
July	95½	95½	96½	95½	95½	95
Sept.	94½	94½	94½	94½	93½	93½

DULUTH WHEAT

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	100½	100½	100½	....	....	99½
July	100½	100½	101½	100½	99½	99½
Sept. ....	....	92½	93½	92½	92½	92

DULUTH FLAX

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	254	257½	258	255	....	245
July	255	258	258	255	256	245

LIVERPOOL MARKET

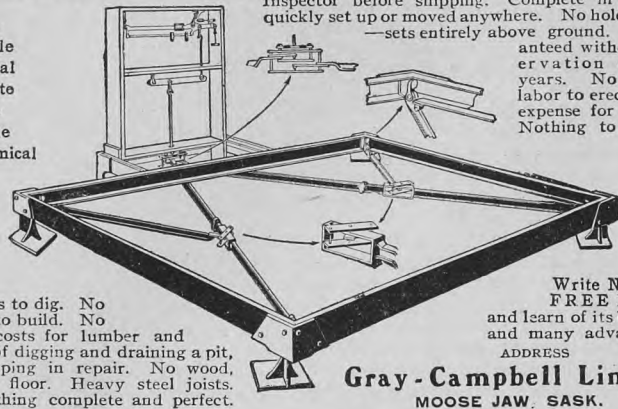
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Cash—						
No. 1 Nor. ....	....	....	....	....	105½	105½
No. 2 Nor.	107½	....	....	....	103½	103½
No. 3 Nor.	105	104½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Futures—						
May	100½	99½	99½	98½	98½
July	99	99½	98½	98½	98½	97½
Oct.	96½	97½	95½	96½	95½	95½

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Hogs—First prize, \$12.50; second prize, \$9.00; third prize, \$6.00.

At Victoria and New Westminster Fairs. Best all-round milker—First prize, \$10.00; second prize, \$5.00; third prize, \$2.50.

Milking Competition. Each competitor shall provide himself or herself with such wearing apparel as they may deem fit. They must provide their own pail and use the kind that they consider best for the purpose.

Score Card.

	Perfect Score.	Judge's Score
Preparation of the cow	10	
Technique	10	
Time	10	
Cleanliness	20	
Total	50	

GOSSIP

The seventeenth biennial report of the Kansas state board of agriculture has been issued. The volume contains information regarding farm lands and their fertility; various crops and their special significance and value; equipment of the farm; roads, fences and other improvements; the profitable rearing of farm animals and poultry; a discussion of tuberculosis and its control; the betterment of environment and uplift of the home. In addition it contains the state's agricultural statistics for the past twenty years.

Improvement of Fodder Plants by Selection*

WHEN the experimental farms were started the work with grasses and clovers formed one of the important points of their program. To secure for the prairie provinces a suitable, high-yielding and winter-hardy hay and pasture grass and to increase for the eastern provinces the crops of grasses and clovers were the lines along which the work with fodder plants was at first conducted. A great number of experiments with different kinds of grasses and clovers, both native and foreign, have been carried out in Canada with more or less progress during the twenty-five years since experimental farms started.

From the beginning the advantages of getting native fodder grasses seem to have been realized. The many efforts, however, which have been made for this purpose have so far met with little success. The cultivation of Western rye, the only really native fodder grass cultivated to any noteworthy extent, may stand as a monument to the above mentioned efforts. The most important fodder grass given to the West by the experimental farms is the Awnless brome grass, a hardy, early, nutritious and fast growing grass, which, owing to the special development of its vegetative propagation system, gives a splendid aftermath, after cutting or pasturing, and keeps its excellent yielding power for many years. But there is some inconvenience connected with its cultivation. Where the Awnless brome grass has taken possession of a field it can hardly be eradicated. This thing, with many others, has made the farmers think of the possibility of introducing a new and better fodder grass. A writer in a Western paper gave the following last season: "What we need in the West to-day is a grass that will resist drought and withstand pasturing as well as brome, that will cure and make into sweet-smelling hay as easily as timothy, and that will be as easy to eradicate as Western rye."

If and when we succeed in discovering an ideal grass corresponding to the picture given, we can take a rest and look for a while and see how the hay is growing; but until that time we have

*Paper read by Dr. M. O. Matte at the annual convention of the Canadian Seed Grower's Association held in Ottawa recently.

to work to try to produce something as close to this ideal as possible—in other words, to improve our old grasses and clovers.

In a country like Canada, where about one-third of all the open land is used for the cultivation of hay and pasture grasses, the obtaining of high-yielding clovers and grasses is evidently of immense value. Especially in certain provinces, for instance Quebec, where hay is cultivated in a larger area than wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, beans and buckwheat together, the hay crop may form the economical balance of the province. According to the latest census, the hay crop of the province of Quebec was estimated at one ton per acre; in Ontario it was one-tenth more, that is, one ton, 200 pounds per acre. This average yield, however, might doubtless be increased. We have a higher average yield in Sweden than you have in Ontario, in spite of the fact that our soil is much poorer than yours. Such rich soil as I have seen in Ontario does not exist in Sweden.

The greater demands made upon the future yield, the more anxious you must be that the seed used will give a progeny quite suitable for the conditions under which it is to be grown. For instance, it must have great resistance power to dry weather, cold and other inconvenient conditions; in other words, it must be suitable to the climate. This point of view should especially be taken into consideration in such an enormous country as Canada, with such widely different climatic conditions, sometimes even in the same province. A clover, for instance, which yields excellently in the southwestern part of Ontario may be partially or totally killed in northern Quebec or Saskatchewan, where the winter conditions are more severe. Therefore, if you are a practical farmer, you may, when you buy your fodder plant seed, ask yourself or the seed merchant: "Is this seed of such an origin that it can resist our climatic severities?" The quality of a fodder grass or clover, from a nutrition standpoint, may be the highest possible, but if it winter-kills you will suffer a considerable loss in cultivating it.

I have been too short a time in Canada to be able to say anything positive about the winter-hardiness of Canadian clovers. From what I have heard and seen, however, I have the impression that many of the so-called winter-hardy clovers of Ontario and Quebec are only partly so. According to my opinion, this is one of the most important questions from the standpoint of improvement and I will illustrate it with some experiments made in my old country, Sweden. I can do that because I believe that the climatic conditions, at least as to the winter, of southern and central Sweden are almost equal to those of Ontario, certain parts of Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

We have in Sweden two chief classes of common red clover, late clover and early clover, differing from each other in their different flowering periods. There is about fourteen days to three weeks between the appearance of the first flowering head of the early clover and that of the late one. The late clovers are all native; that is, they have been cultivated in Sweden so long that they have become completely acclimatized and are now able to withstand the climate as well as the wild clover strains. The early clovers, on the contrary, are practically all of foreign origin. They are widely spread in southern and central Sweden, especially in the most southern provinces where the winter conditions, I think, may be compared with those of southern Ontario. At Svalof, a seed-improving station in southern Sweden, experiments have been carried on for a number of years with about fifty different kinds of common red clover. Native clovers from different parts of Sweden as well as clovers of German, French, English, Chilean and other origin were tested for winter-hardiness and yielding power during many consecutive years. The experiments started in 1907 and the first crop was harvested in 1908. The winter of 1907-8 was uncommonly mild, but in spite of this the difference between the native and the foreign clovers was considerably in favor of the former. The clovers from Germany, where the winter is similar to that of

Speaker Joe Cannon, at a dinner, said soothingly to a young suffragette: "After all, you know, there is room for both men and women in this world. Men have their work to do and women theirs.

"It is the woman's work to provide for the inner man, and it is the man's to provide for the outer woman."

STOCK GOSSIP

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPECIALS

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association and the British Columbia Dairymen's Association are taking steps to awaken keener interest in livestock and dairying in the Pacific province. Through liberal government grants these associations have been enabled to put up money for special prizes at summer and fall shows. This splendid action on the part of British Columbia is to be commended. Stock raising and dairying are too much neglected in the prairie provinces. Had these associations the means at hand to offer prizes at the various shows it would not be very long until there would be a much keener interest taken along these lines.

M. A. Jull, livestock commissioner, Victoria, B. C., sends the following lists:

Special prizes are offered as follows: at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster Fairs:

Horses—Best two heavy draft animals, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, bred in British Columbia and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$35.00; 2nd, \$20.00.

Best two animals of light breeding, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$35.00; 2nd, \$20.00.

Sheep—Best ram lamb and two ewe lambs, registered, medium or short wool breed, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00.

Best ram lamb and two ewe lambs, registered, long wool breed, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00.

At Ladner Fair:

Horses—Best two heavy draft animals, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, bred in British Columbia and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00.

Best two animals of light breeding, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00.

Sheep—Best ram lamb and two ewe lambs, registered, medium or short wool breed, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$7.50.

Best ram lamb and two ewe lambs, registered, long wool breed, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$7.50.

At Armstrong Fair:

Horses—Best two heavy draft animals, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00.

Best two animals of light breed, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00.

At Kamloops Fair:

Horses—Best two heavy draft animals, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, bred in British Columbia, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00.

Best two animals of light breed, mares or geldings (registered or unregistered), three years or under, and exhibited by owner: 1st, \$20.00; 2nd, \$15.00. All competitors to be members of the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association.

Stock Judging Competition at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster Fairs.

Six classes, including heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, students having to judge any two classes out of the six. Prizes will be awarded on the basis of 40 per cent. for placing, and 60 per cent. for reasons, and at each exhibition the classes will be divided into two: for those over twenty-one and for those twenty-one and under: 1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$10.00; 3rd, \$8.00; 4th, \$6.00.

At Duncan, Chilliwack and Cranbrook Fairs: 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$6.00.

British Columbia Dairymen's Association.

All competitors must be members of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association and be recorded by the secretary by August 1st, 1911. All cattle must be tuberculin tested within twelve (12) months. Pedigrees must be produced in the show ring.

Dairy Cattle: Best senior herd consisting of one bull, any age, and four cows, two years and over, registered, bred in British Columbia and exhibited by the bona-fide owner.

Best junior herd consisting of one bull under two years, and two heifers one year and under two years, and two heifers under one year, registered, bred in British Columbia, and shown by bona-fide owner.

Hogs: Best pen of three bacon hogs, any breed or cross, to be judged as bacon hogs.

Victoria and New Westminster money.

Cattle: Senior herd—First prize, \$30.00; second prize, \$20.00; third prize, \$15.00.

Junior herd—First prize, \$30.00; second prize, \$20.00; third prize, \$10.00.

Hogs—First prize, \$25.00; second prize, \$17.50; third prize, \$12.50.

At Vancouver and Armstrong.

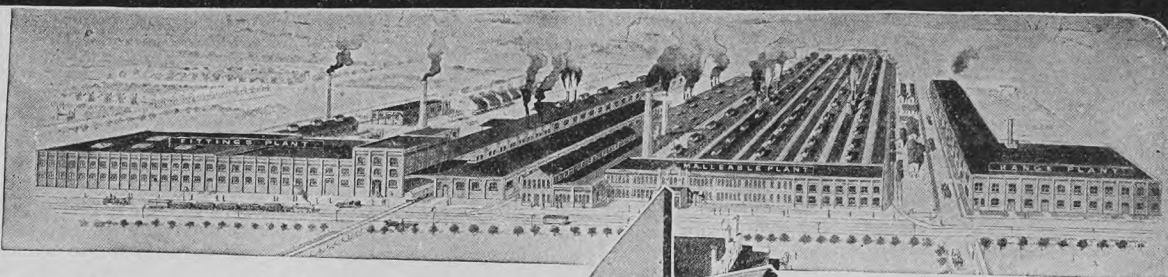
Cattle: Senior herd—First prize, \$20.00; second prize, \$15.00; third prize, \$7.50.

Junior herd—First prize, \$15.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00.

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Over 6,000 of our RANGES are in use in Toronto alone, and many thousands more in other parts of Canada. You get a Range that has proved its superiority in every way when you buy a "Dominion Pride," and our guarantee holds good for a year. This guarantee means everything to you—because you have an enormous factory and an old established Canadian Company back of the guarantee. Here's another point about "Dominion Pride" Ranges that is missing in Ranges bought at retail stores. You can always get new parts if you need them.

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[IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER]

southern Sweden, came through in pretty good condition. The English clovers, on the contrary, and still more the Chilian, winter-killed to a large extent and yielded only about half as much as the Swedish clovers. Such were the results of the first year's experiments. In 1909 the results were still more in favor of the native clovers. These of course were not now so high-yielding as in the preceding year; their average yield was about two-thirds of the preceding year's. The German clovers gave a very small crop, only about one-tenth of the average yield of the Swedish ones. The English and Chilian samples had completely disappeared; they had been totally winter-killed.

I believe that these results, although obtained on the other side of the ocean, may have a special interest for Canada as well as for every other country. They teach us that if we use seed of naturalized and acclimatized fodder plants, or of fodder plants from a country with a similar climate, our chance of heavy and safe yields will be better than if we take seed from a land with a quite different climate. Be careful in your choice of seed, and above all beware of seed coming from a country with a milder climate. The natural consequence is of course that we must try to produce as much as possible of our own fodder plant seed within our own country.

I won't, however, discuss this question now from a general point of view.

I will only take into consideration that side of the question which is closely connected with the improvement of fodder plants by increasing their winter hardiness.

I was told about a month ago, when visiting the seed exhibition of the province of Quebec, that only in the first harvesting year does clover form a considerable part of the hay; that the second year the hay consists of almost pure timothy, owing to the fact that the clover has been killed out during the winter. The clover used in Quebec has evidently very little resistance power to the winter. A few clover plants, however, seem to be harder than the others and come through in good condition, forming a small part of the hay of the next year. These clover plants consequently are the most suitable for the province. What would be the result if you collected the seed from these hardy plants and sowed them next spring in an isolated plot? I am sure you would find that the product would be harder than the original clover. This is quite natural. The weakest and most susceptible parts of the original clover have been killed out by natural selection, made by the winter cold, and when you collect the seeds of the remainder you do nothing but gather the plants selected by nature herself. By repeating this gathering of the seeds from those plants which withstand the winters most perfectly, you will in a few years have a clover strain that will give heavier and safer

crops than if you used seed of which you knew nothing. I am sure that valuable results would be obtained from experiments along this line.

I will, however, turn back to the experiments with late and early clover sorts in Sweden and will stop a moment at some other results of these tests. I'll take at first the relation between the first and second cutting of the same year. It is evident that the late flowering clover, having two or three weeks longer to augment its vegetative system, must yield much better in the first cutting than the early clover. On the other hand, its aftermath ought to be considerably smaller because its development takes place in a shorter time. The question is, however, which total crop is the larger, the total of the first and second cutting of the late clover or the total of the first and second cutting of the early one. I will give you some figures from comparative experiments in Sweden in 1908. The best one of the early clover sorts yielded in the first cutting 2.5 tons dry hay per acre, in the second cutting one ton, 800 pounds; a very good total crop of three tons, 1,800 pounds per acre. The best Swedish late clover yielded in the first cutting 3 tons, 1,500 pounds; that is, almost as much hay in one cutting as the early clover yielded in two. The aftermath, as expected, was comparatively small, about 1,500 pounds. Total crop was then 4.5 tons, or 1,200 pounds more than the early one. Similar results were obtained from all timothy—two ways are open. You can

the Swedish late clovers. The average yields from 27 different kinds amounted to 3 tons, 800 pounds in the first cutting, and 1,200 pounds in the second one, or a total yield of 4 tons per acre. The first cutting, however, being the real hay crop and, in many places, the only one, it frequently, at least for certain districts, turns out to be profitable to cultivate late clover. I think it is more economical to take off one heavy hay crop of a late sort and then pasture the aftermath than to take two hay crops of an early one without having any aftermath for pasture.

The production of late clover strains from another standpoint would be of great importance. When visiting the southern parts of Ontario last fall I asked why clover and timothy in mixture were not more cultivated. I always got the same answer: "Because timothy and clover don't ripen at the same time." Timothy is to be harvested, as you know, at the very moment of the flowering, having its greatest value for feed at that time. If cut before or after it will have less valuable feeding constituents and qualities. I have learned, from the interesting and complete information given me at Guelph, that the timothy cultivated in Ontario is about two weeks later than the clover. The consequence is that when clover is ready for cutting timothy is two weeks too young. In the solution of this important question—the production of simultaneously flowering clover and timothy—two ways are open. You can

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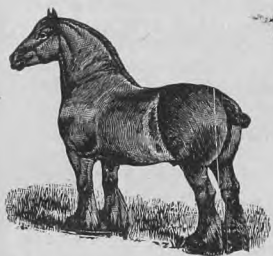
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try to produce earlier timothy or later clover. I think it would be preferable to produce a late clover, flowering at the same time as the timothy. I am sure it will be comparatively easy to find a satisfactory solution of this problem. My opinion is that different strains of clovers, suitable for different parts of Canada and different purposes, might be produced by seed selection from Canadian material.

What I have said about the clover—the existence of late and early races, the different qualities of the different races as to hardiness, reproduction, etc.—may be applied to all the other fodder plants. We have, for instance, early and late races in timothy and orchard grass, in red top and meadow fescue, etc. In all the grasses we have strong and weak races, adapted to different climatic conditions. Unfortunately, however, those different races, with a very different value from an agricultural standpoint, often occur together in the same field.

This brings me to another important problem—the improvement of fodder plants so as to bring about the production of botanically uniform races.

If you take a walk through a clover field, paying a little attention to the plants growing there, you will easily see that a striking number of apparently different forms grow topsy-turvy. A quite hairy plant with a more or less dim color may stand cheek by jowl with another quite smooth and shining green. Some may have broad, dark-green and juicy leaves, and others light-green, thin and narrow ones. You may see dense and luxuriant plants, abundantly furnished with culms and leaves, growing side by side with dwarf, woody and generally poor forms, of which the economic value might be compared to that of weeds. If you make your observations at flowering time you will find the same variations. You will easily find different colors in the flowers, and, what is more important, you will find some specimens in full bloom, sweet with honey, while their neighbors are perhaps still in the bud.

Similar facts will be obtained if you examine a timothy field. The variation in the flowering time is not generally so great here as it is with clover plants; the variation in the general appearance of the plants, however, is much more considerable. You may find splendid specimens with a spike of four or five inches and dwarfs with short, almost globous, spikes, either growing separate or in a confusing mixture. You will find poor, leafy, woody forms of a problematical economic value mixed with rich, soft, high yielding types of an excellent quality.

I think that the value of a fodder plant crop, be it grasses or clovers, will increase with its uniformity. To improve fodder plants you must therefore produce uniform strains as well as sorts suitable for your climatic conditions. If you have a pure strain, all plants will be developed at the same time; they request the same conditions for their germination; they possess the same power of utilizing the soil, and act in the same way under heat, cold, rain and other atmospheric phenomena. In a field of uniform plants all the individuals will keep at the same stage of development; they will be dense and even and the ripening will occur simultaneously in all the individuals. The seeds will be uniform in ripening, which quality will considerably increase their value. If, on the contrary, you have cultivated a mixed strain, the individuals of which are unlike, the development of the plants will be more or less unequal. This always has a bad influence on the quality of the crop. If you have a field of timothy, partly early and partly late, with, let us say, a difference of a week in the development, the hay will naturally be less valuable than it would be if the crop consisted of only early or only late plants. If you cut your field for hay when the early individuals are in full bloom the late ones are not ready, as they would be a week later. But if you don't cut your field until the late flowering types are in full bloom the earlier plants will be developed too far and their value for fodder has been diminished. If, on the contrary, you have a timothy field in which the individuals are at the same stage of development and may all be taken off together at the right moment,

I don't need to tell you that such a crop has a higher value than one in which some plants are harvested too late and others too early.

There are many other things to say about the advantages of growing pure and uniform fodder plant strains, but I will only touch upon one of them, namely, that the botanical characteristics of the pure strains are much more distinct and will be more easily recognized. This is also true, to a certain extent at least, of their seeds. It is certain, too, that it may be impossible, even for a trained expert, to separate many kinds of "root" seeds; but with cereals, clovers and fodder grasses the thing is not so impossible. Evidently the difference between different kinds of timothy, for instance, is less marked than the difference between the growing plants; but if you have some experience and practice you may, by examining the seed, be able to separate and recognize at least certain main types and, above all, you can control the purity of the seed. When buying fodder plant seed you can check it or have it checked, so that you may know whether the sample you have bought and paid for is really the one you want. Or if you open at an exhibition a class for a certain strain of any fodder plant, if the strain in question is really botanically distinct, with sharply marked characteristics you will run no risk of making a mistake in checking the exhibit. On the contrary, if the strain is more or less ununiform, with undetermined and varying characteristics, it will be much more difficult to effect a sure control, even if such is possible.

The summary of the above may be expressed in these words: The object of the improvement of fodder plants is to produce botanically pure strains, suitable for the conditions under which they are to be cultivated.

To this I will add another thing: The strains must be constant, so that a yearly and expensive selection may be avoided.

The question consequently will be: How can one produce such constant strains; or, in other words, what methods do you follow when improving fodder plants?

In answering this question I think it will be necessary to understand clearly what our fodder grasses and clovers are from a botanical standpoint. I have said that you will find in your clover and timothy fields, as well as among other fodder grasses, a motley collection of plants, differing from each other as to more or less marked botanical characters. Whether those individual types, however, will have any practical value from an agricultural standpoint or as the basis for improvement will entirely depend upon their botanical value. It will depend upon their power of transmitting their valuable characters to their progeny. Perhaps these apparent differences are only due to occasional conditions; for instance, to a varying composition of the soil in different parts of the field or to an irregular distribution of water or of nutrition. Some characters, for instance, abundant growth, may depend upon such circumstances, but never the essential botanical characters. While an assistant at the experiment station at Svalof, Sweden, I collected a great many specimens of native red-top from different provinces of Sweden, growing along the shores of the Baltic Sea in sandy, gravelly or muddy soil; I have also collected them from the interior of Sweden, in dry grounds as well as in swamps, shortly from the most different localities, and transplanted them all side by side into an ordinary field of clay loam. Some of these red-top plants were creeping, lawn-forming types without any practical value; others were erect, gigantic forms of great value. When growing under the same conditions at the experimental station all these different types have kept their original characters, thus showing that variations in their botanical characters are not due to the conditions of the soil or climatic circumstances. The same results will be shown in experiments with different types of clovers, timothy and other grasses. What we call a botanical species consequently turns out to be the common name of a great number of botanically different types of a very varying practical value. What you have to do at first, when pro-

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ducing new fodder plants, is to find and try to use those types which Nature herself offers you. You have to separate the different types of the fodder plant in question, compare their value, test their constancy or make them constant. The methods you have to follow when performing this latter part of the improving work will depend upon the kind of plants you are working with. They will vary somewhat as you deal with self-fertilizing plants or cross-fertilized.

The vetches and peas, for instance, are decided self-fertilizers, their pollen fertilizing the pistil of the same flower. If you have a field of peas in which you can distinguish different types, you can easily get these types pure by keeping the seeds of each plant separate. The progeny of each single plant must be quite uniform because the characters of the plant are inherited by the offspring without any mixing of foreign blood. What you have to do therefore is simply to multiply the offspring from one single plant, test its value and keep it free from mixtures with other plants. You will in this way get as many constant sorts as you have starting types. When comparing the value of these different strains for agriculture you will perhaps find that the strains you have taken out from the field are not in all respects as good as you would like to have them. One sort may perhaps have one or many good qualities, but have these combined with other qualities which you don't like. You may have isolated hundreds or thousands of different sorts without finding a really first-class sort. Well, what nature herself refuses, you may obtain by force. You must try to combine into one plant all, or at least as many as possible, of those desirable characters, and this you have to do by crossings between different types. Splendid results have been obtained by crossing all self-fertilizing cereals, wheat, oats, peas, vetches.

The fodder grasses are all wind-fertilized, their pollen being transported by the wind from one flower to another at random. The result of this is that in Nature, as a rule, a planless crossing between different plants and types takes place. The characters of the parents combine themselves in many different ways; every year the crossings are repeated and a few original types are able to originate an unlimited number of forms. These forms may be increased by the fact that the primary crossing products, which we generally call hybrids, are not constant even when fertilizing themselves but split into a great number of forms. The different forms found in a timothy field, for instance, are therefore either hybrids between different timothy types or offspring of such hybrids. Some of them may, when isolated and self-fertilized, be constant; the majority, however, are not constant, their seeds, when sown, giving a varying progeny. This tendency to variation may in some cases be very prominent and in other cases so slight that it is for practical purposes of no account. When picking up a plant from a mixed field you are, however, unable to see if and how much the progeny of this plant may vary. You must test it by sowing its seed. If you collect the seeds without taking any precautions, you are not sure of getting it pure, because the seeds are just as likely to be a product of cross-fertilization as a result of fertilization from the same plant. You must therefore isolate the plant which you test. When testing the variation power it is evident that the results will be safer the more seed you are able to obtain. You may for this purpose try to get as much seed producing material as possible from the original single plant. With the grasses this is a very simple thing. All the perennial grasses can, by the peculiar construction of their root systems, easily be split into many small plants, which, when carefully transplanted, produce as good a growth as the original mother plant. This division of the plants into smaller ones may be done early in the summer, so that the small plants, which, of course, on account of the violent treatment will be rather weak, may get strong enough to stand the winter. All the sister plants from the original mother plants may be placed together in a small plot, sufficient room being given for the vegetative development of the individuals. Next summer you can if

necessary repeat the above mentioned splitting, or immediately proceed to test the variation of the plot. When doing this part of the work, you must take care to avoid fertilization from other plots or single plants growing in the neighborhood. How this isolation of the plots is to be undertaken is a practical question, depending upon the plant species, the size of the plots, the occurrence of plants in the immediate neighborhood, being able to disturb the results, and such things. At present, however, it is impossible for me to consider this question. If the isolation of the plot is complete, the seed obtained will be the result of fertilization within the plot, that is, of self-fertilization, as all the plants are to be regarded as branches of one single plant. If the following year you examine the plants from this seed, you will hardly find them all quite uniform. Perhaps the differences between the individual plants will be so small and so unimportant that you can proceed to multiply the seed stock in order to prepare it for the farmers—of course on the assumption that the improved strain is superior to the strains in common use. But you may find that the offspring from your isolated plot varies too much. In such cases you have to start again from one of the plants and repeat the above process until you have a strain sufficiently constant to multiply on a large scale.

I will add only a few words about the improvement of red clovers, this part of the improvement work with fodder plants presenting as much interest as that of the grasses. I have said that a winter-hardy clover stock might be obtained by selecting and multiplying those plants which go through the winter in good condition. If performing such a selection in a body, you may obtain a race uniform only in winter hardiness. Other characters may vary more or less in different plants, as, for instance, the yielding power, the flowering time, etc. If you want a perfectly uniform sort, you must start from the smallest possible number of plants. When beginning the improvement of grasses, you should have only a single plant to start with. This, however, in the case of the red clovers is hardly possible, because it is quite self-sterile. Numerous experiments have been tried to obtain seed from clover plants fertilized with their own pollen, all, however, without any results. You must therefore have at least two original plants. Each following seed production must be the result of cross-fertilization between two plants, so you can not expect to get as uniform strains as in the case of grasses. If, however, you choose your starting plants carefully, I think it is possible to produce clover strains of such uniformity that they will be suitable for multiplication.

Those experiments, as well as the production of new varieties of grasses and their careful testing, will require many years of careful work. In conclusion I therefore would say that though results may not be visible for a couple or even half a dozen years, you must remember that the most industrious and important works are often performed in silence.

LAST SEASON IN ALBERTA

(Continued from page 747)

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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alix, Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

GEORGE O'BRIEN, 1514 First St. West, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses.

BROWN BROS., Ellsboro Sask. breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain.

F. W. BROWN & SONS, Plain View Farm, Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Cotswolds.

D. SMITH, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man., breeder of choice Jersey cattle.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

were just what was needed for the newly seeded winter wheat. The young plants came away nicely, and have made such a root growth that it will take a lot of killing weather to do any damage. It has been well protected during winter, and at the date of writing is in a most promising condition. It is estimated from the returns of the crop correspondents that fully 200,000 acres were seeded last fall. This is a conservative estimate, as some competent authorities believe that there is fully 225,000 acres seeded.

Oats.—The acreage of this grain shows a heavy decline when compared with 1909, but withal a nice increase over that of 1908. The area of this grain was unduly large in 1909, as owing to the late spring of that year farmers were afraid to seed a large area to spring wheat. In 1910 conditions were reversed, spring opening early the tendency was to seed to wheat as large an area as possible, and the area sown to oats fell much below that of the previous

year, and does not show even the proportional gain of other years. The total area of this grain harvested was 492,589 acres, producing 12,158,530 bushels, as compared with 693,901 acres, producing 24,819,661 bushels in 1909.

In studying the tables given below it must be borne in mind that they are based upon returns made by the operators of threshing machines of the work performed by them. The tables, therefore, do not take into account many acres grown and cut for green feed purposes, such as sheaf oats for winter feed and many other small plots of grain.

It has not been possible to obtain full returns from the great sparsely settled country lying to the north and west of Edmonton, included in the electoral districts of Athabasca and Peace River. The product of these great districts is consumed within themselves and hence does not figure in the amount of marketable grain in the province.

SUMMARY OF THE ACREAGE AND YIELDS OF THE LEADING GRAINS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS IN ALBERTA.

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yields in bushels	Average yield per acre	Average yield
Spring Wheat	1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.65	
	1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97	
	1908	212,677	4,001,504	18.81	
	1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	
	1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07	
	1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46	
	1904	47,411	786,075	16.58	
	1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65	17.64
	1902	45,064	850,122	18.86	
	1901	34,890	857,714	24.58	
Winter Wheat	1910	30,361	833,806	19.22	
	1899	35,090	583,123	23.74	
	1910	142,467	2,206,564	15.48	
	1909	102,167	2,312,344	22.63	
	1908	104,956	3,093,422	29.47	
	1907	83,965	1,932,925	20.66	
	1906	61,625	1,301,359	21.11	21.46
	1905	32,174	689,019	21.41	
	1904	8,296	152,125	18.33	
	1903	3,440	82,418	23.95	
Oats	1910	492,589	12,158,530	24.68	
	1909	693,901	24,819,661	35.76	
	1908	431,145	15,922,974	36.93	
	1907	307,093	9,247,914	30.11	
	1906	335,728	13,136,913	39.12	
	1905	242,801	9,514,180	39.18	
	1904	180,698	5,609,496	31.04	33.90
	1903	162,314	5,187,511	31.95	
	1902	118,997	3,776,976	31.74	
	1901	104,533	4,253,284	40.68	
Barley	1910	77,616	2,625,581	33.82	
	1899	51,929	2,189,441	42.16	
	1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79	
	1909	107,764	3,310,332	30.72	
	1908	77,876	1,949,164	25.03	
	1907	54,698	1,082,460	19.78	
	1906	73,588	2,157,957	29.32	
	1905	64,830	1,773,914	27.36	
	1904	61,549	1,608,241	26.12	25.88
	1903	42,219	1,077,274	25.51	
Flax	1902	22,201	473,108	21.31	
	1901	13,483	442,381	32.81	
	1900	9,256	234,971	25.37	
	1899	6,655	178,395	26.80	
	1910	15,271	46,155	3.02	
	1909	12,479	131,531	10.54	
	1908	9,262	73,762	7.96	
	1907	6,488	50,002	7.87	
	1906	3,647	38,491	10.65	7.41
	1905	581	8,337	14.34	
Rye	1904	367	5,003	13.63	
	1903	830	7,753	9.34	
	1902	373	4,476	12.00	
	1910	1,522	28,306	18.60	
	1909	1,592	25,801	16.20	
	1908	1,250	22,625	18.10	18.01
	1907	591	10,595	17.91	
	1906	1,139	22,462	19.70	
	1910	18	164	9.11	
	1909	269	6,369	23.67	
Speltz	1908	484	9,697	20.03	
	1907	151	3,346	22.15	23.70
	1906	385	11,423	29.67	
	1905	178	4,419	24.82	
	1904	112	2,426	21.66	
			Total crop area	Total yield of grain	
	1910		1,193,261	22,027,184	
	1909		1,242,644	36,761,493	
	1908		837,641	25,073,147	
	1907		576,821	14,588,852	
	1906		591,614	19,333,266	
	1905		415,917	13,607,374	
	1904		298,433	8,163,366	

GOSSIP

A report from Ottawa intimates that the Canadian government purposes arranging for grain handling facilities at Liverpool. This move is said to be due to protests made by the farmers in regard to the mixing of grains.

* * *

The Journal of Technical Instruction for Ireland states that the once famous Irish variety of potato, the Champion, is now all but run out, and that reliance can no longer be placed in this variety as a cropper. The variety has also deteriorated in quality, and is being replaced in all parts of Ireland by more recently introduced varieties. A variety known as Up-to-Date is now taking the lead with Irish growers.

THE 1910 YEARBOOK

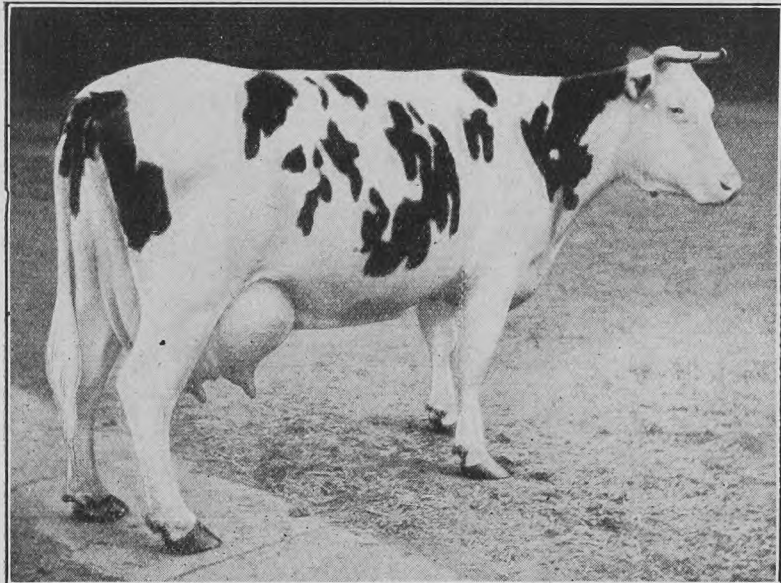
The seventeenth volume of the Yearbook (1910) will soon be issued by the United States department of agriculture. In appearance and make-up it differs but little from its predecessors; it contains 28 articles, 49 full-page il-

the department is demonstrated by the nine papers on supply and wages of farm labor; nitrogen-gathering plants; insect enemies of tobacco in the United States; increased yields of corn from hybrid seed; the utilization of crop plants in paper making; co-operation in the handling and marketing of fruit; pre-cooling of fruit; camphor cultivation in the United States, and the illustrated article on promising new fruits of the year 1910.

The department does not leave the farm product as soon as produced, but as its destiny is consumption, articles dealing with the paper, best and most economical use of farm products as food for man, are furnished on cheese and other substitutes for meat in the diet; the respiration calorimeter and the results of experiments with it; and the game market of to-day.

As showing what the department is doing to further progressiveness in the farming communities, and to encourage rural education and the instruction of agricultural courses in country schools, the article entitled community work in the rural high school will be of interest and value.

The migratory movement of birds in relation to the weather, review of weather conditions of the year 1910, and seedtime and harvest; statistics as to the organization and work of the United States department of agriculture, the state departments, and the agricultural experiment stations in the states, complete the new Yearbook.



Record Making Holstein Cow, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol Second

She produced last year 17,050.4 lbs. milk, averaging 3.81 per cent fat, thus containing sufficient fat for 757.3 lbs. of commercial butter. She has begun this year's lactation period with a seven-day fat production equivalent to 34½ lbs., and a thirty-day fat production equivalent to 135½ lbs. of commercial butter.

illustrations, of which 8 are colored, and 31 text figures. The fourteenth annual report of the secretary, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, occupies the first 156 pages, and gives the "general report of the operations of the department." This report, supplemented by the statistical matter found in the appendix, gives a more complete and comprehensive summary of agricultural conditions in the United States than can be found in any other single publication.

The next 320 pages, divided between 28 articles contributed by members of the scientific force of the department, contain data upon the important questions now prominent in the public eye, and equally vital to the agricultural and urban population, both as producers and consumers of the food stuff of the nation.

Settlers in many parts of the West will be interested in the two papers relating to the agricultural duty of water, and mountain snowfall observations and evaporation investigations in the United States, while everyone will be interested in the two articles, one on the progress and present status of the good roads movement in the United States, and the other, describing the use of bituminous dust preventives and road binders.

That the general farmer, the fruit grower, the trucker and the grower of special crops hold a deservedly large space in the thought and activities of

CANADA'S CROPS

A bulletin of the Census Office, Ottawa, issued May 10, makes the following report on the crops and live stock of Canada:

The seeding and growing season for the whole of Canada has opened late this year, and the month of April has been marked by hard frosts. But May has been favorable to cultivation of the land, and the rainfall has been sufficient for healthy vegetation.

Fall wheat, which is grown chiefly in Ontario and Alberta, showed an average condition of 82 per cent. at the end of April, being 89 per cent. in Alberta and 81 per cent. in Ontario. In Ontario, however, the April frosts were destructive in some regions; and from 12 to 34 per cent. of the area sown has been reported as winter-killed. The central countries, north of Lake Ontario, suffered worst, the average loss as reported being 34 per cent. In the western counties 27 per cent. of the area in crop has been destroyed. In the southern counties, north of lake Erie, the loss is 10 per cent.; in the northern counties and districts, 12.6 per cent.; and in the eastern counties, between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, 15 per cent. For the whole of Canada, the area winter-killed is reported to be 21 per cent., and the per cent. condition of the growing crop is 82.

About 12 1-2 per cent. of the clover was heaved out by the spring frosts, and

Registered Percherons For Sale



IMP. ROBOSSE

Eight Years Head of Stud

American and home-bred stock to select from, weighing from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds, and ages from one to eight years; also one good Hackney.

Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes, of which over fifty were firsts. At Regina in 1910 our eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

CLEARWATER STOCK FARM

W. E. & R. C. Upper

North Portal, Sask.

Branch Barn: Calgary, Alta.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We have already sold three times as many horses as we did in the same time last year; but we are continually landing new shipments and have a big assortment left to choose from. We expect a shipment of choice Clydesdales and Hackneys in a few days, and another carload of Percherons before May 1st.

Write us for description and prices, telling us just what you want and how you would like to pay for it.

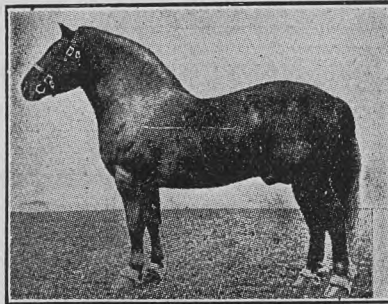
Fair treatment and honest guarantee with every horse sold.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager

Head Office and Stables:
WAWANESA, MANITOBA

SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Among the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina and champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. Our Canadian-bred stock are from mares and stallions imported direct from "The Gold Medal Stud," A. T. Pratt and Sudbourne Hall. The female stock nearly all in foal to Rendlesham Matchem. Prices and terms on application. Satisfaction assured.

At the forthcoming Spring Horse Show in Calgary, April 18 to 21, we will have an exceptionally fine selection of imported SUFFOLKS. Anyone requiring a stallion would do well to inspect these horses.

GEO. JAKUES

LAMERTON P.O.

ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION (ALIX, C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

THE ONLY
SADDLE
HORSE

KENTUCKY SADDLERS

THE BEST
OF
DRIVERS

"The King of all Light Horses"

I have for sale twenty head of registered Kentucky Saddle Horses—stallions and mares. All ages. For prices and particulars of breeding, etc., apply to

MILWARDE YATES

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.

THE ADVOCATE IS THE FARMER'S BEST MEDIUM



Forest Home Farm

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES
AND B. P. ROCKS

The way to get a first-class stallion at lowest cost is to buy a two-year-old. He will pay keep and interest first year. A small syndicate would find this cheaper than service fees. I have three good ones.

Three large litters of March and April pigs.
Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred.

CARMAN, ROLAND
GRAHAM STATIONS

A. GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. Choice females of different ages, at rock-bottom prices. Come and see them, or write for prices and terms. Sixty-five head in herd.

Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sexes. Eggs in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Box 1283, Saskatoon, Sask.

C. N. R., C. P. R. and G. T. P. PHONE 375



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale

Large English Berkshires



Breeding stock, closely related to England's greatest herd, owned by "Duchess of Devonshire." For sale. Boars and Sows, all ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE, CAYLEY, ALTA.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A number of purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months to one year old, due to farrow in May and June. These sows are bred to the boar that won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters, eight weeks old. These are of the same breeding as those awarded first prize for best pen of three bacon hogs, purebred or grade, at Brandon Winter Fair, 1911. Write for prices.

A. D. McDONALD & SON
"Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.
Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

Geo. Rankin & Sons
OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

Jersey Bull Calf

FOR SALE

Seven months old. From imported stock. Dam first and diploma at Dominion Fair, New Westminster.

J. W. Bellhouse
CALIANO ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners

Test Syphons, Blisters, Dilators, etc. Received only award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 708 S Clark St., Chicago

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are now preparing our spring shipments for the West. 300 to select from. Order the kind that produce from

B. H. BULL & SON
BRAMPTON, ONT.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

My Clydes have size enough; also draft horse conformation and extra good action. The Hackneys have lots of substance, combined with style and quality. Why not buy Albertabreds when they can hold their own with imported stock? My prices and terms are right, and every horse is guaranteed. I have never owned or sold a single non-breeder. Will also put an attractive price on a few pure-bred Hackney fillies

WILL MOODIE, DeWINTON, ALBERTA.

15-BULLS-15
REGISTERED SHORTHORNS of the right type and in good shape for service, \$50 to \$75 each
A SNAP—SPLENDID YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLION, CHEAP
J. BOUSFIELD, MACGREGOR, MAN.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK JR.,
Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions

From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose. We feel confident of the result—we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

RUGBY BERKSHIRES



We are booking orders now for young boars and sows, not akin. Twelve large matured sows are due to farrow within a few weeks. They are bred to our stock boars, Stratton (imported) and the first prize yearling boar at Brandon in 1910.

McGREGOR & BOWMAN
Forrest, Man.

FOR SALE



FOR SALE

GREY PACING MARE

LEONIE, by Theodore Shilton 2.00; Dam, Lady L. 2.23; by White Line. She has a matinee record and is sound. Bike wagon, Harness and Cutter must go with her.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
OWNER, 289 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
BOOKLET FREE
STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN

GLENALMOND Scotch Shorthorns

80—Herd Numbers Eighty Head—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES at ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que., on the second day of the Great Spring Show, May 24, at 2 p.m. Many are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey and Silver Cup. This is a great opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

D. McEachran, Ormstown, P. Q.

the average condition of hay and clover at the end of April was 89 per cent. Alberta shows better than any other part of Canada, its average being 94 1-2 per cent. Nova Scotia comes next, with 93.75; and in Quebec, British Columbia and Saskatchewan the condition is over 90. In Ontario it is 86, and in Manitoba 85 per cent.

The percentage of total seeding completed at the end of April was 21.35 in Quebec, 44 in Ontario, 47 in Manitoba, 47.30 in Saskatchewan, 66.81 in Alberta, and 76.90 in British Columbia. Manitoba and Saskatchewan had 70 per cent. of the proposed area of spring wheat sown at the end of April, and Alberta and British Columbia, 80 per cent. The Maritime Provinces had scarcely made a beginning of seeding operations at the end of April, and in Quebec barely one-fourth of the spring wheat, oats and barley were sown. In Ontario, 51 per cent. of the spring wheat was in the ground, 44 per cent. of the oats, and 42 1/2 per cent. of the barley.

The report on the condition of live stock is good for all the provinces, being 95 for horses, 92.43 for milch cows, 90.56 for other cattle, 93.32 for sheep and 94.51 for swine. Alberta is below 90 for horses, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for milch cows; Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for other cattle, and Alberta and British Columbia for sheep; but generally the condition ranges about 90 per cent.

JUDGES AT WINNIPEG

The prize list for the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, July 12 to 22, announces judges in livestock classes as follows:

HORSES: Clydesdales and Shires—Dean C. F. Curtis, Ames College, Iowa; Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks—Dean W. J. Rutherford, Saskatoon.

CATTLE: Shorthorns—Chas. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; other beef breeds—Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.; Red Polls—Dean Rutherford; all other breeds—A. C. Hallman, Breslaw, Ont.

SHEEP: R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

SWINE: R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

POULTRY: Asiatics, Red Caps, French Javas, Dorkings and Mediterraneans and turkeys, geese and ducks—Geo. Wood, Winnipeg. All other varieties—J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

HORSES FOR REGISTRATION

How many crosses does it take to breed up from a scrub mare to purebreds? We are breeding mares which are only "scrub" to a purebred Percheron stallion.—P. D. W.

Ans.—Percherons cannot be registered unless they are bred from stock recognized as purebred in one of the recognized stud books. In Clydesdales females can be registered after four crosses. It therefore depends on the breed. Write to "Accountant," National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Ont., for fuller particulars.

WANTS PONIES

I have a car of stock that I would like to exchange for ponies. Please let me know the most likely place in the West to look for them.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No doubt if you advertise in the columns of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE you can dispose of your stock, and perhaps, also, buy ponies, although the latter seem to be scarce in this part of America.

PRE-EMPTIONS

I am a homesteader and have proved up. Can I file for pre-emption? Also how should I make application for pre-emption in a district that has been reserved from settlement?

Ans.—Write Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and ask for a copy of Homestead Regulations. In this literature you will find all matters dealing with homesteads and pre-emptions dealt with in full.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be clearly stated and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

UNTHRIFTY COW

I purchased a cow one year ago. She was highly recommended to me, and came in fresh two months after, and was said to give fourteen quarts each milking, but she gave only five quarts at each milking. She is now farrow, and gives three quarts daily; is fed well and slopped (bran mash), and has a fine appetite, but is very poor and no flesh on her, but in no worse condition than when purchased by us. Can you advise me as to treatment? She is very large around, as if bloated, caused by indigestion. We had the butcher to see her, but said we must get her fat before he could buy. She is eleven years old and not profitable to keep when giving so little milk.—D. G. C.

Ans.—Have the tuberculin test applied by a qualified veterinary surgeon. If she proves free from tuberculosis commence treatment by giving a purgative: Epsom salts, one and a half pounds; molasses, half a pint; powdered ginger, one ounce. Dissolve all the ingredients in four pints of warm water; then administer as a drench, slowly. After the physic has worked give a tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda in mash or drinking water three times a day for two weeks. Then increase her rations of grain gradually so and get her ready for the butcher.

SPAVIN AND RINGBONE

Have a heavy draft gelding just three years old. About nine months ago, shortly after I started to break him, he went lame in hind leg. Not very lame when walking, but quite lame when trotting, and while standing still he will rest the leg on the toe. Examined hoof carefully. No blemish could be found anywhere. Did not work him any more, but let him run all fall. About December I noticed the muscles of the hip had sunk away. Treated the hip with liniment; one part ammonia, three parts raw linseed oil, twice a week for four or five weeks. This seemed to bring the muscles back again, but still he is lame. Then I made a liniment composed of one part each of ammonia, raw linseed oil and turpentine. This I applied to stifle twice, two weeks apart, each time producing a severe blister. The lameness remained the same. While treating, I kept him tied up at night and turned him loose in a box stall in the day. Horse is in good condition. What is the trouble with him? What is the remedy? Would it hurt to work him?

Also have mare with ringbone. What is the best treatment?—J. E. O.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that your horse is lame from disease in the hock joint, probably spavin. Of course, it is quite impossible for us to correctly diagnose the case without making a proper examination, but the symptoms given point to hock trouble. Possibly a good blister on the inner side of that joint may relieve the lameness. Get your druggist to make you the following blistering ointment: Powdered cantharides, 2 drams; biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; vaseline, 3 ounces. Mix well. Clip the hair off the part to be blistered, and well rub in the oint-

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Always on hand a good selection of **CLYDESDALE** stallions and mares, both imported and homebred. Also **SHORTHORN** cattle of all ages, males and females. Some good **SHETLAND** ponies for sale. Our success in the show rings speaks for the quality of our animals and we can supply prize-winners of the highest degree, as well as animals of good commercial value.

Prices reasonable.

Terms arranged.

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C. P. R. Main Line, our railroad station, if notified in time.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

Edenwold P. O., Sask.

Eight miles north of Balgonie.

Stallions from Hillcrest Stock Farm

Seven choice imported Clydesdale stallions, including two three-year-olds, three four-year-olds, and two five-year-olds, of good breeding, are for sale at cost price, as Mr. Taber is going solely into breeding. They are sired by such renowned stallions as Baron's Pride, Baronson, Everlasting, Baron Victor, Revelanta and Rozelle.

TWO OF THESE WERE PREMIUM HORSES IN SCOTLAND

Lumloch Laird is half-brother to The Bruce, winner of so many championships in the Canadian West since last July. He also stood second to The Bruce at Regina last summer.

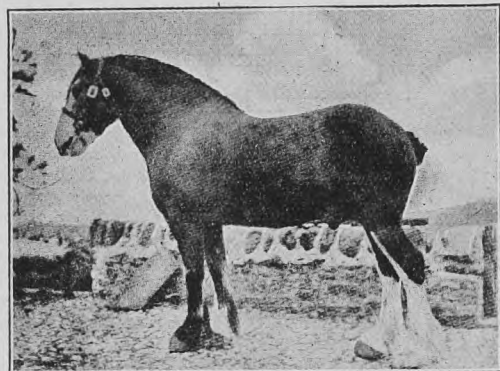
Home-bred Stallions from the Great Stallion **ACME KING** and **ROYAL BARON** also are offered

EASY TERMS ON GOOD SECURITY

R. H. TABER

CONDIE, Sask.

BALGREGGAN CLYDESDALES



RUBY BARON

JOHN A. TURNER, BOX 472, CALGARY, ALTA.

Balgreggan Stock Farm is 6 miles south of Calgary and 2½ miles from Turner Station

Home-bred and imported stallions and fillies.

A number of stallions good enough to make stud horses for any breeding establishment. Also a few well tried stock horses, and a few range stallions, all at reasonable figures. Prices for young things from \$300 up. Farmers and breeders would do well to get hold of some of this young stock and grow them into breeding animals. They will make money for buyers.



LORD GUTHRIE IN ACTION

JOHN GRAHAM

Importer and breeder of Clydesdale Percheron and Hackney Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

Have quite a few stallions, principally, I want to close out before the season is over, and I am offering them at attractive prices to clear.

In Shorthorns I have two young bulls of breeding age, both good ones, and females of all ages.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

rest a couple of days, but on hitching him up again he did not go many rods (without pulling any load) before he went lame as before. Since then he has done no work and we have rubbed on liniment all over his hip. This last few days he has plowed a little, he still goes lame but when he starts to limp I stop and let him rest a few minutes. Then he goes on again all right. One peculiarity of his lameness is that when he begins to limp he has an evacuation of the bowels. Do you think he is hurt internally, or is it just a severe sprain of his hip or back? Is there anything we can do for him? He is about fifteen or sixteen years old.—P. A. B. G.

Ans.—Your horse has a thrombus (an organized blood clot) in a large vessel supplying the hind extremities with blood. It may be the result of the injury received at the time you mention, or it may be of longer duration. However, there is nothing can be done to bring about a cure. These cases are incurable.

SPRAINED TENDONS

This spring I purchased a 1,600 pound Percheron mare. She was sold as absolutely sound and showed no sign of lameness when sold, but an hour after when taking her away from sale she was very lame on off front foot. I had the veterinarian here examine her and he cannot find anything wrong. He ordered her to have the fetlock and tendon clipped and blistered and then blistered again in five days. I took her back to him again one month after getting her and she is a little better but not good enough to work. She is due to foal this month. The veterinarian says that the cords have been strained and she only needs rest, and after foaling will likely get better. I have carefully felt her legs and it seems that when she is standing square on both front feet the lame one has the cords as tight as a fiddle string while the left or well one is quite soft to pressure and not nearly so tight. This applies only to the cords felt on sides of leg down near fetlock. I would like to know what is the best treatment for the trouble. The veterinarian says blister again when she foals; other people say rub in oil; others again say apply cold water bandages. The veterinarian also says she may have a touch of rheumatism.—B. H. S.

Ans.—We think your veterinarian has advised you correctly, and that, providing the lameness is from sprained tendons, another blister would benefit her. Sprained tendons often require a year before they return to their normal condition. You should be guided by your veterinary surgeon's advice. He has an advantage over us, having seen and examined the case.



SCHOOL GROUNDS AND THE PUPIL
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A great deal has been said and written during the past few years on education for our children of rural districts. The young mind must be developed in keeping with the times. Environment has a great effect on us all. We are compelled to learn many things that do not appeal to us, but they come in useful. In my opinion the subduing of nature is something that should be learned. Man, in order to be able to subdue nature, must first of all subdue himself, and the system of education that has been in vogue for centuries is the best thing we have in sight. In order to apply it to man we must catch him while young, because like all other things in nature, the longer he has run wild the harder he is to tame and the less use he is after being tamed. So we take him and put him through a certain process in order to cultivate his mind. Our fathers thought that was enough, and perhaps it was enough in

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

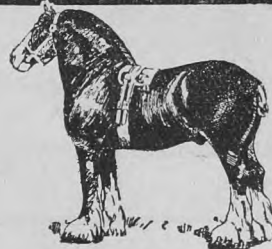
Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

INSURE YOUR HORSES



Your Horse is Worth Insuring

No matter its value. Whether it's \$50. Whether it's \$1000.

Our company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost; also Transit Insurance. Write for free circular to

GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Dept. C, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal
Saskatchewan—Messrs. McCallum, Hill & Co.,
Regina, Sask.; Messrs. A. W. Coulthard
Agencies, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Alberta—Messrs. Wetherall & Shillam,
Calgary, Alta.

NEEPAWA

Summer Fair

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
June 29 and 30 and July 1

Liberal prizes and free attractions

G. S. MCGREGOR President
J. A. DEMPSEY Secretary
NEEPAWA - MAN.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 De Kalb Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

A number of tourists were recently looking down the crater of Vesuvius. An American gentleman said to his companion:

"That looks a good deal like the infernal regions."

An English lady, overhearing the remark, said to another:

"Good gracious! how these Americans do travel!"—May Lippincott's.

WHY OATMEAL VARIES

Only One-Third of the Oats Are Fit

To make a really delicious oatmeal, one must use just the plump, rich grains. Common oatmeal, made of oats as they run, lacks flavor and richness. And it lacks, above all, that wealth of energy element which makes one "feel his oats."

Thousands of people eat oatmeal without ever knowing what a vim-producing food it is. They never know how enticing it can be. They buy oats in bulk without even a brand on them to guarantee the grade they get.

The choicest oats are sifted 62 times in getting the grains used for Quaker Oats. Only ten pounds in a bushel—the choicest third of the finest oats—is good enough for Quaker.

The Quaker process makes these grains into an oat food worth having. One who once eats it will never again care for a common oatmeal.

Oats are the vim-producing food. But they who get the utmost effects are the eaters of Quaker Oats.
Made in Canada. (176)

Acorn Quality GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS

Guaranteed Not to Rust

For building Garages, Barns and Outbuildings

Write for Booklet

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD. 246 Princess Street
Winnipeg

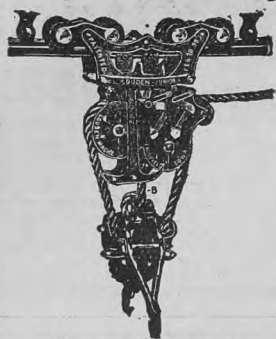
ment with the hand for twenty minutes. Then tie his head up so he cannot lie down for forty-eight hours. Then wash off the blister with warm water and soap. When dry, smear with vaseline. He may now be allowed to lie down. If possible, have a veterinarian examine him.

Treat the ringbone in the same manner, but if you can obtain the services of a veterinary surgeon, have it fired as well as blistered.

THROMBUS

My horse was working on a binder last September. When the machine stuck in a wet place he gave a sudden jump forward to start it and went lame. He rolled around after being unhitched and seemed to be in agony. When he got up to walk he seemed afraid to put his right hind foot to the ground and walked with a rolling motion of the hip. In about an hour he was apparently all right again. We let him

Why Perfectly Equipped Stables Pay



A stable equipped with LOUDEN'S LITTER CARRIERS, LOUDEN'S STEEL STALLS and STANCHIONS, and LOUDEN'S JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS will be one in which every unnecessary step is saved, and one that will yield the largest possible amount of profit on the capital invested. No repairs will ever be needed, as is the case with wooden stalls.

It will be clean, bright and sanitary. Your cattle will be safely and comfortably tied, and your cows will give the maximum returns for their feed.

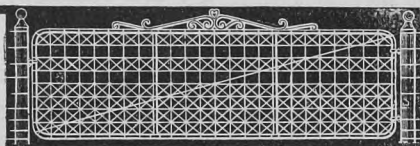
Your help will be satisfied and contented, because they can keep the stable clean so easily and do not have to break their backs forking hay into the lofts.

Get our free catalogue, and ask us to give you an estimate on the equipping of your buildings.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co., 937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

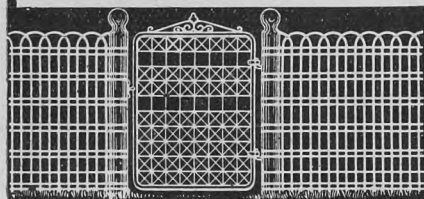
P.S.—Louden's Goods are always sold under a guarantee. In using them you run no risks.

Strength and Service



That's what you get in Peerless Gates—the strength and service that keep them swinging evenly on their hinges year after year. They won't warp or sag because the frames are made of heavy, steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates



We manufacture lawn, poultry and farm fences and gates. We build them so they will last long and give the most satisfactory service. Our standard of quality is high, and we stick to it firmly. You can always depend on Peerless goods. Write for full particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
DEPT. M, WINNIPEG, MAN., HAMILTON, ONT.

their day, but our civilization demands more than a cultivation of the mind. It demands a trained hand. Hence the demand for technical training. Muscle is as much a part of man as mind. Dr. Stanley Hall, who spoke to us a few years ago in Brandon, went further. He said, that morality was a habit of muscle; so we see the necessity for training the hand as well as the mind. The object of this training is not so much to fit a man for one particular groove, or to give him a commercial advantage over his fellows, but to make him independently superior to circumstances—to make environment subject to man instead of being the slave to it. If by technical education we fit a man or woman for doing certain kinds of work, a change occurs in our rapidly revolving civilization, and some new machine takes the place of what he has spent years in fitting himself for, we soon will have a larger body of unemployed before us. But when the mind is trained to think logically and the hand to work accurately, then man is superior to his surroundings, and is able to cope with nature. This is civilization. In order to have a complete civilization we must not only begin with the child but must civilize his surroundings. We must not only cultivate the spirit of economy and utility, but instill a love for the beautiful, in order to counteract the extreme spirit of commercialism that is so rapidly taking possession of this continent.

As far as the school house is concerned, under our present laws the means at hand for providing anything beyond ordinary, is very limited, especially in the rural districts where improvement



"Gardening"
On the Farm of John Hubbard

is needed most. It is surprising what a little paint and a little fixing around the door can do to take away a primitive appearance. It is not expensive buildings we want so much as more attention to the buildings and grounds we have. I thought at one time that one acre was sufficient for any rural school, but when we formed our Isabella school district the board decided that in order to be sure of sufficient ground for all time to come we had better secure two acres. Last spring I had the privilege of attending one of Mr. Kern's lectures at the trustees' convention in Winnipeg. He showed us the fix some of the schools in Illinois are in now, because their trustees did not take advantage of cheap land in that state, when it could be got. Judging by his lecture, and the views accompanying it, I saw that our two acres was not enough. When we consider that the school ground is the only piece of public property in a district, perhaps ten acres would not be any too much. We would have room on that for all our summer picnics, ball games, etc., and so keep our schools the centre of social life.

But you ask how can we improve and maintain a school ground of that size? I would begin by plowing and cultivating a strip fifteen or twenty feet wide around the outside, for tree planting. Always select a tree that is not usually found growing wild in the district; for instance, nothing usually grows wild near Hamiota, but poplar. Then I would not plant poplar, because elm, spruce, maple and a number of other trees will respond to cultivation quite as readily as poplars, so for the sake of variety we might as well have them. I would plant this border with

Strength Counts

in all life's affairs. Strength comes of pure blood;—good blood comes when stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are kept in proper condition by a little care and

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere.

In boxes 25c.

FRUIT LANDS

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS IN THE

KOOTENAYS

Write for booklet giving full information.

WHOLLY IMPROVED
PARTLY IMPROVED
UNIMPROVED

From \$20 per acre for unimproved en bloc. Climate perfect. No Blizzards. Lowest point this winter, 4 below.

The Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Company, Ltd.
NELSON, B.C.

Among the applicants for the cook ship in a Richmond household was a rather dashing yellow girl. The lady of the house was rather doubtful as to the ability of the mulatto, and therefore propounded more than the usual number of questions to her. Some were fairly satisfactory; but when the interrogatories touched the question of making tea, the negotiations were declared off.

"How long do you boil tea?"
"Well, ma'am," said the girl, "dat's matter of taste, ain't it? Some folks biles it longer, an' some shorter."

"But you do boil it?"
"Cert'n'y, ma'am, I biles it. Pussunly, I always thought dat two hours was long 'nough to bile any tea. Yo' kin git de stren'th outer any kind of tea in dat time."—May Lippincott's.

FARMER'S WIFE TELLS HER STORY

Found a cure for all her ills in Dodd's Kidney Pills

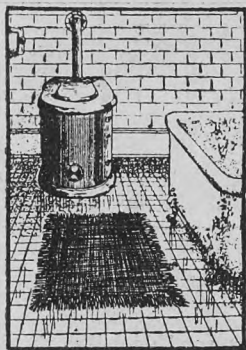
The was tired, worn-out and nervous, and suffered from Rheumatism, but two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Hawthorne, Ont., May 22 (Special).—Mrs. T. G. Alexander, wife of a well known farmer living near here adds her testimony to that of the thousands who have learned from their own experience that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure kidney disease.

"I suffered for twelve years," Mrs. Alexander says: "My back ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing, I was nervous and tired and I was troubled with heart flutterings. Rheumatism developed and added to my suffering."

"I was in a very run-down, worn-out condition when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, but I am thankful to say they gave me relief almost from the first. Two boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys mean that all impurities are strained out of the blood. That means pure blood all over the body and the banishment of that tired, heavy feeling and those pains and aches that impure blood brings.



"PARKYTE" IMPROVED

(Trade Mark Registered)

SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSETS

No Water, No Plumbing, No Excavating No Burning, No Traps or other useless appliances to break or get out of order. "PARKYTE" is the only Chemical Closet on the market that is giving satisfaction, and the only one that has earned the name of "SANITARY." It is recognized everywhere as being the "STANDARD OF QUALITY" and carries the endorsement of the leading Health Inspectors, Physicians and Architects in the Dominion, as well as thousands of satisfied users.

With "PARKYTE" Closets all rural districts can have modern conveniences. Write for catalog.

PARKER & WHYTE, Limited

Head Office, 1203 McARTHUR BUILDING, WINNIPEG
Branches: 61 St. James St., Montreal. 49 Canada Permanent Building, Toronto 5-6 Crown Bldg., Calgary

B

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800

B

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS, SEED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B

WALL PLASTER

"Empire" Wood Fibre Plaster

"Cement Wall"

"Finish"

"Gold Dust" Finish, Etc.

Use Sackett Plaster Board and Avoid Lath Troubles.

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Bovril

PROMOTES PHYSICAL
PERFECTION

It feeds nerve and muscle;
renews the blood and infuses
strength into the whole sys-
tem.

BOVRIL is all beef.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Sure Cure for Spavin

Seattle, Wash. Nov. 1st, 1909
"I have used your Spavin Cure and find that it is
a sure cure for Spavin and Ringbone."
Yours truly, A. T. Lynch.

Equally good for Curb, Splint, Sprain, Swollen
Joints and all Lameness.

Hundreds of thousands of horse owners have used
it in the past 40 years. Today, it is the world's
standard remedy. Good for man and beast.
\$1. a bottle—\$5 for \$5. Buy at dealers and get
free copy of our book—"A Treatise On The
Horse"—or write us.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls,
Vt.

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and
remove the bunch without scarring the
horse—have the part looking just as it did
before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid
blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin,
Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither
a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy
unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't
be imitated. Easy to use, only a little re-
quired, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blem-
ishes and gives you the information you
ought to have before ordering or buying any
kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1856



CHEW

MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC .: WINNIPEG

some rapid growing kind of trees, in
such a way that most of the cultivation
could be done with a horse. I would
not fence the grounds until I had first
plowed and cultivated the land, in order
to cultivate the land near the fence
and have less of a border between the
fence and the trees to grow up with
grass and weeds. In about three or
four years this border of trees will take
care of itself. Some attention can then
be devoted to the interior of the grounds,
I do not think it is wise for trustees to
undertake at one time more than they
can properly care for, and where the
supply of funds are as limited as in
most of our rural districts we can make
more progress by going slowly.

If the interior is mostly good, smooth
prairie land, about all the playground
part requires is to be mowed with an
ordinary mower once or twice in a
summer. If rough, it should be plowed
and thoroughly disced, harrowed and
packed; then sown with some sort of
grass. Sow the grass good and thick.
Don't sow brome; use some lawn mix-
ture and don't mow till the grass seeds
themselves once or twice. It may not look
nice for a while, but if you have a good
growth of unsightly dry grass in the
fall, it will only serve to hold a good
snow blanket, and save some spot from
being killed till the grass gets well es-
tablished.

I would have the school so placed
that the stable and other outbuildings
would be behind it. If the ground is
square have them nearer one corner to
have your playground all in one block
either in front or at one side of the
school. Keep one spot sacred, that is
the school garden. Every child should
have his or her own plot to plant and
look after. If they can grow some
vegetables of a market value they
should be encouraged to do so, and have
the full enjoyment of all the proceeds.
The trustees should furnish all tools,
hoes, rakes, spades, seed drill and seeds.
I would have this plot fenced that no
animals could get into it. The outside
fence is not enough, because a horse
may get loose in the stable some day
and in looking around for a nice place
to roll would thus destroy a whole
summer's work. Provide cave-trough-
ing and soft water tank, so that your
plants and flowers will not suffer in a
dry time, and your teacher and pupils
will have something agreeable to wash
in when done gardening.

I would plant an evergreen tree
wherever I could without obstructing
the playground. Plant a row of them
anywhere you can get them down.
Don't try to imitate nature as is tried
in a city. The attempts of city in-
structors provokes a smile sometimes.
They seem to forget that man's first
duty is to subdue nature and he has
succeeded. Then no fruit in its wild
state is as good as the cultivated variety.
No flower in its wild state blooms as
profusely as its cultivated sister. No
grass in its wild state is as green and
luxurious as the cultivated, and no
animal in its wild state is equal to the
tame. Civilized man has added over
half a ton in weight to the horse and
the ox. He has also added to the speed
of the horse. It is only as we become
more civilized (cultivated or cultured,
is the word we like to use when speaking
of ourselves) that we can subdue all
things to ourselves, and we can only be
happy and free when we have first
subdued ourselves. We can do this
best through our schools. Let us do it.
Man. WM. IVERACH.

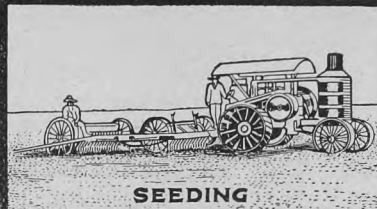
STRAWBERRY GROWING

In fixing up the home garden the
crop variety is not complete without
small fruits, and of these strawberries
should form a prominent part. An
article in a recent issue of University
Farm Press News (Minnesota) reads
as follows:

The best time to set a strawberry
bed is in the early spring, as soon as the
land is in good condition and the plants
can be obtained. There is more mois-
ture as a rule at that time; and this,
combined with the cool weather of
spring, gives better growing conditions
than August planting. Plants may
also be set in the fall, if extra attention
and care are given them. It does not
pay to set the plants in dry soil or in
a dry season, unless plenty of water
for irrigation purposes is available.



PLOWING



SEEDING



HARVESTING



THRESHING



HAULING

DO IT ALL

WITH THE

Modern Farm Horse

You can take a Hart-Parr Gas
Tractor and do more and better plow-
ing, seeding, harvesting and hauling
with it than with all the teams you
can profitably employ. Its deeper
plowing, more thorough harrowing
and even seeding assure an increas-
ed yield; and its enormous capacity
enables you to get through each
season's work ten days to two weeks
earlier than is possible with horses.

It is especially adapted to the cul-
tivation of summer fallow, also disc-
ing and seeding, because its drivers
are supplied with a wave form of lug
which enables it to travel easily over
plowed ground without injurious
packing of the soil; it can be used
on almost any ground where horses
can work.

Horses eat their heads off during
the winter. Sell most of yours and
buy a Tractor. Its a lot more eco-
nomical in cost of keep and opera-
tion. Its daily "feed" is low-grade
kerosene, costing only 11 cents net
in Winnipeg. When idle the ex-
pense stops.

It is a money maker and a money
saver from the moment it arrives on
the farm. We build three sizes,
suitable for farms from a quarter
section, up.

CHEAPEST TO BUY
CHEAPEST TO OPERATE

Write us for catalog and full
particulars.

HART-PARR CO.

40 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Or Saskatoon, Sask.

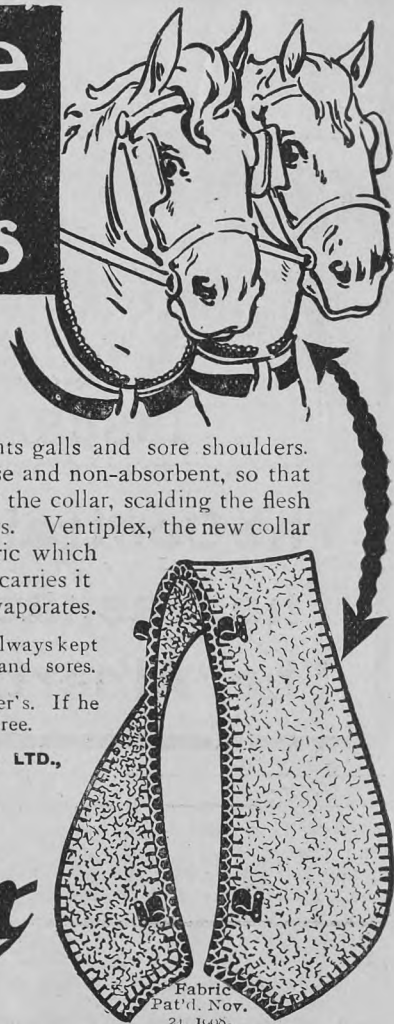
No More Sore Shoulders

Ventiplex is as soft and comfortable
to the horses' shoulders as the best
ordinary collar pad made—but it
is a great deal more besides. It is
the only pad that absolutely prevents galls and sore shoulders.
Every other collar pad made is close and non-absorbent, so that
sweat forms and accumulates under the collar, scalding the flesh
and causing sore necks and shoulders. Ventiplex, the new collar
pad, is made of a new, patented fabric which
absorbs the sweat and moisture and carries it
to the outer surface, where it evaporates.

Thus the horse's neck and shoulders are always kept
dry, comfortable, and free from galls and sores.

See the Ventiplex Collar Pad at your dealer's. If he
cannot supply you, write us. Booklet free.

BURLINGTON-WINDSOR BLANKET CO., LTD.,
Windsor, Ont.



Fabric
Pat'd. Nov.
24, 1905.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

This House Was Struck by LIGHTNING



**Loss \$3000! Furniture destroyed!
Keepsakes and treasures gone! Old
associations gone forever! Plans
disarranged! Hopes defeated!
Nothing left but memory!**



**\$25 to \$50 invested in the
Dodd System of Lightning
Protection would have saved
it all. Is it not worth while?**

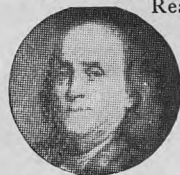
Weigh the small amount of money required in the balances with the chances you are taking and see whether you can afford to continue on unprotected. Don't doubt it, there is safety in the

DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Protection

The thousands of Insurance Companies which have endorsed Prof. Dodd and his great work are not mistaken. Their country fire losses are over six million dollars a year. Three-fourths of the fires are caused by lightning. But not a single dollar's loss from lightning have they ever had on any of the thousands of insured buildings protected by the Dodd System.

Get Protection! Get It Now!

It is folly to wait. Lightning will not always spare you. The small investment is made once for all. The Dodd System lasts your lifetime. While you are at it, get the protection that you know **really protects**. Remember, the 2000 Insurance Company Endorsements are personal with Prof. Dodd and his System only. They mention him by name in their resolutions. Read them in our great Free Lightning Book. Endorsement of the Dodd System is universal.



Benjamin Franklin
Originator of Lightning Control

Standard Copper Cable Rods. Scientific Installation. Personal Binding Guarantee—Refund of Money, or Make Good Damage if Damage Occurs. All included in the Dodd System of Protection.

Write for fine, big Lightning Book. Large pages, fine illustrations, many pictures of vivid lightning flashes. Explains the laws of lightning, lightning control, the Dodd System. Gives Guarantee, Insurance Company Endorsements, etc. FREE. Address

DODD & STRUTHERS, 453 6th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa



West Dodd, who Perfected
Lightning Control

Hail Insurance

Many who read this will remember what a muddle Hail Insurance was in in Western Canada eleven years ago. How certain companies had secured patronage on promises that were never fulfilled, how insurers were sued for their premiums when they could not get a dollar of indemnity for loss, and how the provincial and territorial governments were obliged to take action to straighten out the tangle.

So keen and general was the distrust of Company Hail Insurance when our plan was first introduced in 1900, that we found it most difficult to convince anyone that we had something based on sound business principles and which could be relied upon to do what we claimed for it. But we had the courage of our convictions, and under the closest scrutiny and most severe criticism, by actual demonstrations of its merits, we gradually won for our plan and the manner in which we administered it the confidence of all classes in any way concerned with Hail Insurance, with the result that when the government system of Hail Insurance was abolished in Saskatchewan two years ago our plan was the first to receive permission to transact business in that province, and in 1910 there was more business written on this plan than on all others combined.

Anything that could win out against such odds must have the qualities people look for in good business, and those who know the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada and what our plan has done to put it on a sound business basis are our staunch friends, yet

"Fools Rush in Where Angels Fear to Tread"

And certain competitors from outside, with little or no experience in Hail Insurance business, having no knowledge whatever of conditions in Western Canada, undertake to point out the weaknesses of our system and extol the merits of what they have to offer. They may win a place after while if they make good, but in the meantime the majority of those who give thought to these matters will decide that what has been tried and proved to be all right is what they want.

Full information will be furnished on application to any local agent or

INSURANCE AGENCIES, LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS, BRANDON, WINNIPEG AND REGINA.

**The Central Canada Insurance Company
The Saskatchewan Insurance Company
The Alberta-Canadian Insurance Co.**

Strawberries require a rich soil, hence it is well to thoroughly manure the land that is to be used for the crop in the fall, and plow under from four to six inches deep. In the spring, disc, drag and smooth thoroughly. This gives a loose soil in which to set the plants, and a firm subsoil to hold the moisture, and yet open enough to let the roots through. Any land that will grow a good crop of corn will grow strawberries. Sod land should never be used if it can be avoided, as it is likely to contain grubs and cut-worms,

which will eat off the roots of newly-set plants. A northern slope is to be preferred, as the plants do not start so early in the spring. They thus escape the early frosts and they are not so likely to be dried out by the hot south and southwest winds at fruiting time.

Plants having a small crown, and a large number of white fibrous roots, are best for planting. It is not a good plan to use plants that have borne fruit, as they are weaker. The best plants are obtained from plantations that have not been allowed to fruit.

Their roots are white, while the roots of the old plants are brown. Before planting, all dead leaves should be removed. The roots should be pruned back to about three or four inches. All flowers should be kept off the plants the first season, as this provides a stronger growth. It is best to get the plants from a nurseryman or strawberry specialist, as they are not as likely to be mixed as when obtained from a neighbor.

There are two classes of strawberries, known as staminate and pistillate,

or perfect and imperfect varieties. The staminate or perfect varieties all have well-developed stamens and pistils, the male and female organs of the flower. These varieties, as a rule, will bear fruit when planted by themselves. The pistillate varieties have only the pistils or female part of the flower. In order for these to bear fruit, it is necessary that perfect or staminate varieties be planted near them. Usually, where pistillate and staminate sorts are used, one row of staminate is planted to three rows of pistillate. Planted in this way, the pistillate varieties very often bear more fruit than the staminate. There is no way of distinguishing the difference between these varieties when not in flower, although there are certain characteristics of plant-growth that may enable one very familiar with the strawberry to distinguish varieties.

There are several methods of planting in general use, which may be modified to suit the planter. The method in common use, and which seems best adapted to Minnesota conditions, is the matted row system. In the spring, when the land is in good condition to work, harrow smooth and mark out rows four feet apart and as long as possible. Then set the plants at 18- or 24-inch intervals in the rows, and cultivate often enough to keep the weeds out and the soil loose until September; when, if the plants are vigorous growers, the runners should be about six inches apart. It is desirable to train the runners the long way of the rows, cutting out plants that crowd. An ordinary planting trowel or spade is used to set the plants. A spade is an easy implement to open the ground with. Strike it into the ground and work it back and forth, draw out the spade, spread the roots of the plant, and set it so the crown comes just to the surface of the ground. Firm the soil well about the roots of the plant. This method requires a man to handle the spade and a boy to set the plants. As soon as possible after setting the plants, cultivation should commence, and it should continue at frequent intervals till fall. Keep the weeds down and the top soil loose. If the runners get too thick, cut out part of them, leaving about six inches between them. Runners may be encouraged to root by putting an inch or two of soil over each one, near the end.



DECOMPOSITION IN DRAWN AND UNDRAWN POULTRY

During the season of 1909-1910 a series of studies was made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the relative rate of decomposition in undrawn poultry as compared with that from which the viscera had been either completely or partially removed. The conditions of the experiments were strictly commercial. That is, the fowls were killed and dressed by the regular employees of a poultry packing house; they were shipped in the usual commercial one-dozen-to-the-box package in a car-load of dressed poultry. They were received by a wholesaler and handled side by side with his stock. They went to the retailer when he purchased fowls from the same car-load and were kept in his shop for the period which the market happened to require for their sale. Observations of the usual sort, commonly called "inspections," were made in the packing house, at the end of the railroad haul, when the fowls left the commission man, and during retailing. Thermographs accompanied the shipment from the time the newly killed chickens entered the chillroom in the packing house until the last sample left the retailer. Descriptions of surroundings and records of the practices and vicissitudes of marketing were kept in full detail.

All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maitland Forks, N.S., writes:—"I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arno Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arno Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

The mother heard a great commotion, as of cyclones mixed up with battering-rams, and she hurried upstairs to discover what was the matter. There she found Tommie sitting in the middle of the floor with a broad smile on his face.

"Oh, mamma," said he, delightedly, "I've locked grandpa and Uncle George in the cupboard, and when they get a little angrier I am going to play Daniel in the lion's den."—May Lippincott's.

Tired in Body and in Mind

Worn Out by the Monotonous Indoor Life of Winter.

Spring Finds the Blood Weak and the System Run Down—Vigor is Restored by

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Just at the time when the buds are bursting and the birds are chirping merrily in the treetops, many people feel most keenly the debilitating and enervating effects of indoor winter life.

The blood is so thin and watery that it fails to supply nutrition to the nervous system and to the vital organs. You feel tired, weak and discouraged, appetite fails, digestion is impaired, energy and ambition are lacking, and strange depressing feelings come over you.

But nature has provided certain restoratives to be used at this time of year to form new, rich blood and create new nerve force. These elements are found in condensed and easily assimilated form in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Thousands of men and women have learned to escape this spring depression and weakness and discouragement by using this great restorative.

Vitality is increased, strength and confidence return, buoyancy is felt in every movement of the body, pallor and weakness and disease give place to the glow of health and vigor of mind and body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great spring tonic and restorative, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

The dressing of the carcasses was done according to three methods known respectively as "full drawn," "wire drawn," and "Boston drawn." For the "full drawn" specimens the body cavity was opened by a transverse cut across the abdomen, and the vent was removed by cutting around it. The head was cut off and the intestines and viscera completely removed. The heart, liver and cleaned gizzard, as well as the excess body fat, were put back into the body cavity. The shanks and feet were removed and the hocks were thrust through the opening in the abdomen and the vent.

"Wire" drawing consists in pulling out a loop of intestine by inserting the finger through the vent; cutting the loop, and drawing out the gut by careful traction until it breaks at the gizzard. The vent of a bird so drawn presents a normal appearance. The only indication of drawing is the collapsed abdomen.

The "Boston" drawing is a modification of the "wire," in that a circular incision is made around the vent and the intestines pulled through until rupture occurs at the gizzard. The undrawn fowls were shipped with heads and feet on, and had no incisions except for bleeding and braining.

The following conclusions were drawn from the experiment:

(1) Undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry, which has been either wholly or partially eviscerated.

(2) "Full-drawn" poultry, that is, completely eviscerated, with heads and feet removed, decomposes the most rapidly.

(3) "Boston drawn" and "wire drawn" stand midway between the undrawn and full drawn in speed of decomposition. The "wire drawn," which is most like the undrawn, is usually the better.

VISIT TO THE WEST

At an executive meeting of the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada, at Macdonald College, Quebec, recently, it was arranged to conduct a questions and answers bureau, questions to be answered in both English and French, a charge of 25 cents to be made to non-members. A table of poultry foods is to be prepared for the use of the members. It was arranged to print labels bearing the brand of the association and the information on that the person who put up the package upon which the label is, is a member of the association. The secretary was authorized to represent the association in a trip through the West in May and June.

The issuing a standard for live and dressed poultry and eggs was considered. A committee composed of Messrs. H. B. Donovan, W. R. Graham, A. P. Hillhouse and Geo. Robertson, was appointed to draft out a skeleton standard for the use of the secretary on his visit to the Western poultrymen. The dates of the Western provinces are about as follows: British Columbia, May 15-26; Alberta, June 1-8th; Saskatchewan, June 12-17, and Manitoba June 19-30.

RESPOND TO EXTRA CARE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Every year as the hatching season comes around I get orders for eggs from farmers who wish to get a start with purebred poultry and take this means as the cheapest and best way. From thirty eggs for \$4.00 they generally get ten or twelve pullets, and by saving the best cockerel to mate with them the following spring they can hatch their whole flock of one to two hundred birds, thus in two years all of their birds are purebreds at an initial cost of \$4.00. By purchasing a trio or pen of the variety they prefer for \$10.00 or \$15.00, and saving all of the eggs one can raise a hundred birds, thus getting a start one year earlier.

Some farmers claim that a cross-bred chicken will lay more eggs than a purebred or any other, and buy cockerels only, to mate with mongrel hens, getting a different breed each year. Now I do not agree with them that crosses lay more eggs, but they will lay as many, if new and vigorous blood is introduced each year. I am not claiming that purebreds will lay the best, for by actual test they will not. It is not so much the breed or variety,

BORN TIRED

Most people have heard of the young man who, when writing to his father, declared he was well, except that he "had a strange dislike for every kind of exertion." In this respect he is by no means alone! There are tens of thousands of people who feel to-day like that young man felt. For the most part, they are dyspeptics, and simply need a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup to fit their stomach, liver and kidneys for the work nature intended—the extraction of strength and nourishment from food, the chief strength-giver.

Mr. Thomas Rumble, of Maple, Ont., was so weak and ill in the fall of 1909 that he had to give up working. What was the matter? Mr. Rumble calls it "a severe attack of indigestion," and no doubt he is quite right. Indigestion comes when your stomach and liver have lost tone and strength, so that they cannot digest and extract nourishment from food.

"But," adds Mr. Rumble, "I am very pleased to say I have now quite recovered, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I never feel the pains that used to be so frequently with me."

A good many people wouldn't mind indigestion very much if it only meant feeling lackadaisical! It's the pain of indigestion, added to the weakness and the wasting of flesh, that makes this common complaint so hard to bear. If

you have pains after meals, sick headaches, bilious attacks, constipation, sleeplessness, wind in the stomach, you want to get well again as quickly as you can! The best way, and the shortest way, too, is to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This world-famed herbal tonic tones up and strengthens the stomach and gently assists the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it clears the system of the poisonous products of indigestion, purifies the blood, and makes food nourish you. Isn't it a good idea to try the Syrup?

"For ten years or more," says Mr. Clannon, Point Michaud, Richmond, Co., N. S., "I suffered from severe constipation. I had terrible pains after eating and always a nasty taste in my mouth. I lost flesh and my skin was very yellow. I had violent pains in my back and loins and my head would swim so badly that I could scarcely stand up."

"At last I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I did. After the first few doses I felt relief. My food seemed to agree with me, and I lost the dreadful pains in my back. I continued the medicine for about six months and am now completely cured, and have had no return of the old trouble."

The \$1 bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size. A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.



YOU WILL RELISH FOOD

AND HAVE NO MORE PAINS
AFTER EATING

"It is a far, far better thing" than most people imagine to be able to relish food and have no pains, no headaches, no lassitude, no biliousness, no constipation to follow.

It means that your digestion is sound and that your stomach, liver and bowels are in working order. It means that you are fit and well—fit for your daily work—fit for the battle of life—fit to fight disease if ever it should come near you.

IF YOU TAKE THE DIGESTIVE TONIC

On the other hand, if you have lost your appetite, if you don't relish food, if you have headaches, biliousness, constipation, sleeplessness and a "run-down," "fagged" feeling, your stomach and liver are out of order. You need the gentle aid of the herbal tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup—the greatest stomach and liver tonic in the world. The Syrup will restore your digestive organs to working order, give you appetite and relish for food, and prevent any digestive troubles. In short, it will give you health, strength, and "fitness." Try it to-day!

Mr. L. H. Boone, Rowena, Victoria Co., N.B., says:—"I had a severe attack of indigestion. After eating, my food seemed to lie on my chest like lead. I suffered severely from headaches, could not sleep, and would wake up with a

nasty taste in my mouth. For months I seemed to be going from bad to worse, until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup, and that cured me. I have had no return of my complaint since."—3/1/11. Test Mother Seigel's Syrup to-day!

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

MADE OF ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

Prices, 50 cents, and 1\$. A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The dollar bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup contains 2½ times as much as the 50c. size.



Buy Direct from my Factory—Save the Big Profits

Usually paid to the middlemen—the jobbers—the salesmen—the agents and dealers. I charge you only for the actual cost of the material and labor that goes into my Separators with just one very small profit added.

The Wonderful Galloway BATH-IN-OIL CREAM SEPARATOR

Absolutely the lightest running, closest skimming and best built machine ever devised. Automatically oils itself. No oil holes to clog up or bother with. All gears run in bath of oil and all working parts enclosed in dust-proof case. This feature alone is worth \$25.00 on any cream separator. The low tank and high crank make work easy and save backache. The Swing Supply Tank is another great feature found only in the Galloway, and will prove a great convenience. Galloway Cream Separators are made in all sizes, ranging from 200 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. capacity, and are sold with the positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back at the end of thirty days. Just think of it! A standard, high-grade Galloway Cream Separator for only \$27.50! At this price there isn't a farmer or dairyman anywhere who can afford to be without one.

Send for My Free Cream Separator Catalog

It tells all about how to make the most money from your cows—how to increase your profit—15.00 annually from every cow you own, and many other things you will be glad to know about if you are interested in increasing your profits.

Remember, there is no duty on Cream Separators and there is no reason why you should pay more than our prices for a machine of any kind.

Write me this very day and let me send you my free Catalog and other printed matter that will surely interest you.

The William Galloway Co.
1273 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



\$27.50

—And your money back if not satisfied in **30 Days**

WEAK MEN, READ!

Just What You Need. Try This Cure

It is no longer an experiment. It is hailed by thousands with loud praise because it cured them. "It cured me. I am well and strong as ever. What more could one ask?" writes a man with a heart full of gratitude.

Do not be in error. The grand appliance is like no other. It is new. It has all the good points that are known in electricity. It gives a powerful current, but does not burn or blister, because my special cushion electrodes make the current a warm, gentle, glow, which exhilarates and relieves at once.



DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same Belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated while on the body. You can feel the power, but it does not burn and blister, as do the old style, bare metal electrode belts. If you are weak or in pain it will cure you. Will you try it?

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has restored me to health. I have not swallowed a drop of medicine since I got that Belt from you, and I believe I would not have been alive today if I had not got it.—**GEORGE YOUNG, Brancepeth, Sask.**

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying one cent in advance.

Call Today

I have a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you, free, sealed, you send me this coupon. Free.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin
237 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

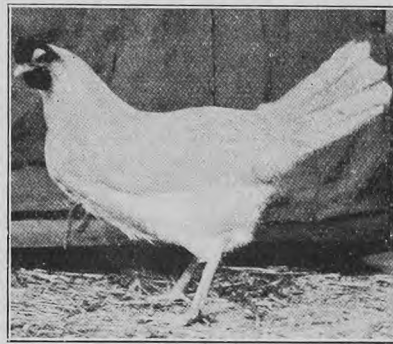
Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p.m.

When you reply to any advertisement kindly mention
The Advocate

as the manner of taking care of the birds. This applies in poultry as well as in other kinds of livestock. The purebred horse will not pull more than a cross-bred or common horse of the same weight or size and is not actually worth more as a working proposition, but the satisfaction of having something that is the "best" in comparison with others is worth more than the difference in price, for "comparison is the spice of life," and is really what makes life worth living.

As a general rule the farmer's poultry does not pay more than one-fourth the profit that it ought, for the reason that the same proportion of care is not given to the hens that is given to the rest of the farm. There is nothing that responds as quickly to a little extra care and attention as "the little old hen."

If I had a flock of mongrels and wished to build up my flock, get purebreds and the most profit from them, I would select the kind that I liked best and send to some poultryman that breeds for egg production and who had a strain which averaged over 150 eggs per year, and get a pen of birds, a male and four or five females, paying him \$15 or \$20. I would have a separate coop and yard for them and hatch all of their eggs and from that pen only, beginning to hatch as soon as I had sitting hens, as early as March 10. In three months they would lay 250 eggs at a conservative estimate (I have had five hens lay 330 in that time). With fair success one should have 175 birds in the fall, for with such a small number of females with a male the eggs are more fertile and hatch better. Every "scrub" on the place would go in the fall, along with all but ten of the largest and most



First Prize White Leghorn Hen at Brandon.
Owned by John Mitchell

vigorous purebred cockerels, for they will bring more profit at this time than if fed and housed all winter and sold in the spring.

The earliest pullets with good care should begin laying in November, and all by January. Then if I did not wish to pen separately I would set the smoothest and largest eggs as early as possible and with an incubator. I gives less work when one wishes to raise a lot and can be set at any time. Early pullets are the winter layers and therefore the "best payers."

It is a good practice never to keep a hen after she has passed two winters of laying, for she will just pay expenses the third season and after that is a distinct loss. By punching the webs of the feet when chicks, one can always tell the ages of their birds. These punches can be obtained of any poultry dealer at a small cost.

Each year I should order a setting of eggs from the same breeder, for he would have the trapnests birds and you would be assured of birds in which the laying feature predominates, and on the average farm one doesn't have time to look after trapnests in the spring.

To sum it all up: Keep a flock of purebreds, if only for the beauty of a flock of all one color; keep the best and most vigorous cockerels (one to twelve females) yourself; sell the rest in the fall with all hens over two years old; give the birds a good, tight coop with a variety of grain fed in deep litter, making the hens scratch for it; feed roots or cabbage in the winter; give plenty of fresh water; introduce new blood at least every third year and your poultry will be the best paying proposition on the farm.

Alta.

LEON B. LOSEY.

Had Severe Pains In Back.

Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor."

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no outlay; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

Mr. R. M. McDermott, Edmonton, Alta., writes Nov. 19, 1907: "I used your ABSORBINE on a bog spavin on my two year old colt and have cleared it off."

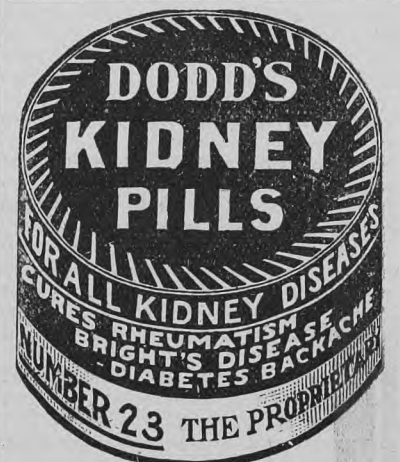
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, discussing the army canteen question with a Washington correspondent, said:

"At any rate, canteen or no canteen, we should all remember that there's one public house at least that we can all close. Yes, even in New York or Paris we can have prohibition."

And Gen. Grant quoted with a smile the couplet:—

"There is a little public house which everyone may close—
It is the little public house just underneath the nose."



THE
Manitoba
AIR-COOLED
**Pumping
Engine**



IS A MARVEL FOR POWER
Will pump any well up to 300 feet deep.
Will run all those hard turning, tiresome hand power machines, such as fanning mill, cream separator, churn, grindstone, etc.
No trouble to start either in winter or summer.
CANNOT FREEZE UP OR OVERHEAT
Has enclosed crank case with perfect splash lubrication.
A COMPLETE HIGH-GRADE POWER PLANT, WEIGHING ONLY 225 LBS.
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION
Write today for catalog and price. If you need a larger size engine, we make them in all sizes, up to 25 h.p. for running saw grinder or threshing machine.

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

Wit and Humor

Often a man's reasons for giving or withholding his vote are subtle. Not long ago a country squire solicited the support of a notorious poacher, whom he had previously sent to jail. The man declined to give it.

"But," urged the magistrate candidate, "that little poaching affair was years ago; you should let bygones be bygones."

"It wasn't for locking me up," replied the man; "it's the reason why you did it that puts me against you."

"What was the reason?"

"Why, you said I had stolen a rabbit, and it was a hare; and the man who don't know the difference ain't fit for a member o' parliament."

* * *

A Bostonian tells of a clean, well set-up young Irishman, who formerly saw service in the British navy, but who is now engaged in business at the Hub.

"When are you going to get Home Rule in Ireland, John?" the Bostonian once idly asked.

"The only way that we'll get Home Rule in ould Ireland," said the Celt, "will be if France—an' Russia—an' Germany—an' Austria—an' maybe Italy—if they would all join together to give those blackguards of England a rare ould batin'. That's the only way, sir, we'll get Home Rule."

Then, as he looked cautiously round, a twinkle of cunning was added to his expression. "An' the whole lot of 'em together couldn't do it, sir. Oh, it's the grand navy we've got!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

* * *

"The way to win in politics," says Job Hedges, "is to keep on saying something until everyone gets to believing it. It doesn't make much difference what that something is. My office-boy went to Bridgeport once on one of the fifty cent boat excursions. He was late getting back to the boat, and by the time he reached it every chair on the desirable side of the deck was filled. He thought of a scheme.

"Have you seen the whale?" he asked those near him. 'They've got a whale tied to the dock and he's thrashing around with his tail like anything.

"Those he spoke to paid no attention. So he went on, and told the story to others. By-and-by a few rose and went to see the whale. At last the fever seized everyone and they crowded to the other side of the boat to see the whale. My office boy was left alone on the deck. He selected the best chair, and placed it in the most desirable position by the rail. The crowd didn't come back. He wriggled about uneasily, and finally he jumped up and ran to the other side of the boat.

"By gosh," said he to himself, "I believe mebbe there is a whale!"

* * *

Just before the boat left on its return trip, a big, rosy German came straggling down the pier to the ticket gate.

"Ticket, please," said the keeper.

"I don't got a teckit—I'm der drummer mit der band," replied the German. "But you must have a ticket."

"Vell, I hat one but I loose him."

"You must have it, I tell you," persisted the gatekeeper, "you couldn't lose it."

"Vat!" shouted the bandsman, "I couldn't loose dat little teckit? Mein Gott! I haf loose my bass-drum."—Success Magazine.

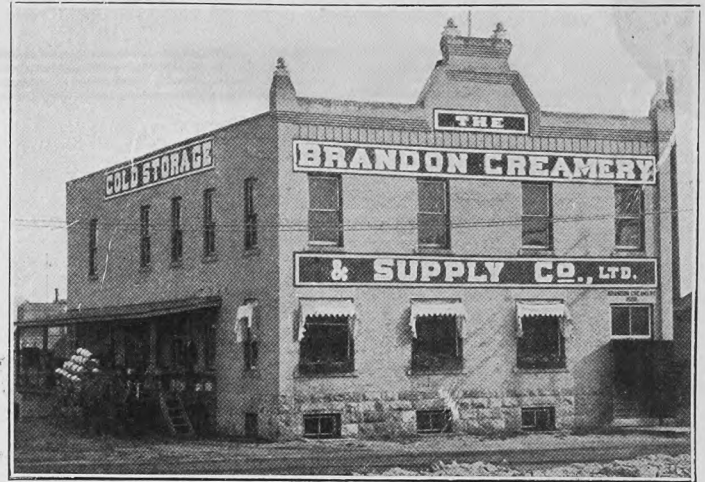
* * *

J. H. Maddy, of the Erie Railroad, was born in Muncie, Indiana. He had two cousins who lived on a farm outside the city.

"One fall," said Maddy, "the boys had been working very hard and their father told them they might take a load of apples to town, sell them and keep the money.

"The boys, on reaching town, stood around for a time, and finally sold the apples. Then they wandered in and out of the stores for two or three hours trying to find something to buy to take back home—finally they bought half a bushel of apples."—Saturday Evening Post.

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO THE "OLD RELIABLE" CREAMERY



It is so easy and the result so pleasing you will wonder why you did not begin sooner.

We will buy your Eggs and Dairy Butter, too, at top price.

Let us tell you more about it.

THE BRANDON CREAMERY AND SUPPLY CO. LTD.
BRANDON, MAN.

Saskatoon Exhibition

JUNE 30TH, JULY 1, 3, 4, 1911

\$25,000 in Prizes and Attractions

Visitors to Saskatoon Exhibition, June 30th to July 4th, need have no anxiety on the score of accommodation, the management having decided to repeat last year's very successful method of overcoming this difficulty by running an Information Bureau, where a staff of assistants will be on duty to see that every visitor is comfortably housed during his or her stay in the city.

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Pedigree Seed Oats

Regenerated Abundance

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co. We exhibited them at Saltcoats, Dubuc and Morden Seed Fairs last month and they were awarded first prize at all three fairs, securing the full number of points for purity and freedom from weed seeds.

Sample and price on application.

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

FEED AND SEED GRAIN

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley or flax. Write or wire.

Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading large advances and prompt adjustments.

If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, Limited

WESTERN OFFICES

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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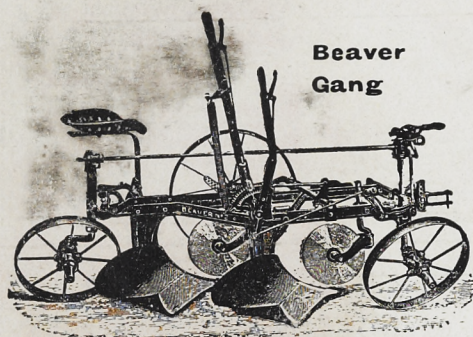
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COCKSHUTT PLOWS ARE ALWAYS A STEP AHEAD IN WORTH, WORK AND WEAR

SEE THE
COCKSHUTT
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NOW

Fine, fast work is done with the "Beaver" Riding Gang, because slanted furrow wheels take the side-pressure off moldboard. These furrow wheels, and the land wheel have large dust-proof bearings for easy running. The pole is connected with both furrow wheels and side draft is avoided. Long, spring-lift hand lever operates raising of plows at land ends.



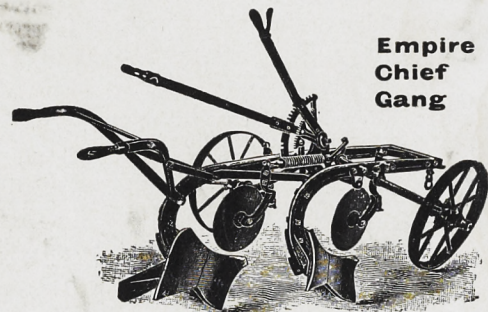
Beaver
Gang

This makes a convenient, quickly handled plow that will do the work.

The famous "S12" bottoms are fitted to "Beaver" Gangs, giving them excellent working capacity and long wear.

Attached to strong but light steel frame with unbreakable stan-

Heavy high-carbon steel beams, to which the plows are directly connected, make the "Empire Chief" Walking Gang Plow strong and serviceable, without liability to break down or clog in trashy land. The handles are attached to rear beam, and long levers make handy adjustment during actual plowing, if necessary. The lever bearings and quadrants are of large size, and the furrow-wheel lever has helping spring. The furrow-wheel bears in the corner of the furrow, and is slanted to prevent rising in side of furrow, and set in such a way that it hugs the furrow wall and automatically cuts a furrow of full width. All-steel 12-in. bottoms, with soft-center steel moldboards and the heaviest shares on any walking gang plow on the market.



Empire
Chief
Gang

dards, these "Beaver" Gangs are fitted for sod or stubble plowing. Anybody can handle the "Beaver," owing to the simple adjustments and automatic high quality of work it does. For this long service and dependable riding gang, see the Cockshutt Dealer or write us for the Plow Catalogue, which gives full details.

The finest buggies are "Brantfords," and Cockshutt agents sell them.

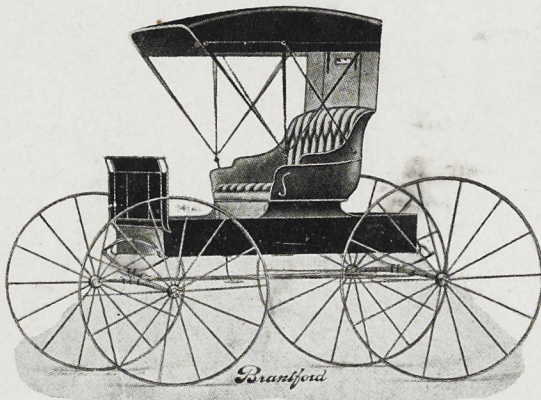
Here are two buggies and a driving wagon with the new auto seat that is so graceful, and with Bailey Body loops and piano finish.

These are Brantford Buggies.

This means, aside from style, best XXX hickory shafts, steel axles, arch or drop type, and finest leather or leather and cloth trimmings.

DO YOU NEED A GOOD BUGGY ?

See the Cockshutt Dealer



216—Auto Seat, Bailey Loops

These Brantford shafts are accident-proof.

They have lock-heel braces that follow bend of shaft, and are solid pressed steel.

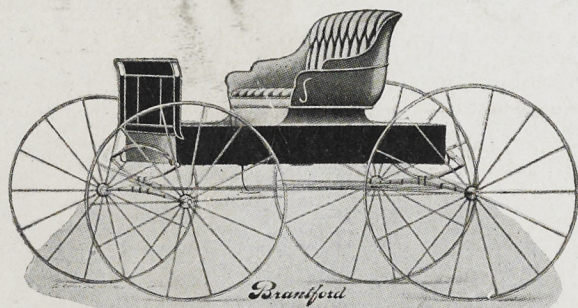
T's and double corner braces are solid steel.

No welded ironwork on Brantford Buggy shafts.

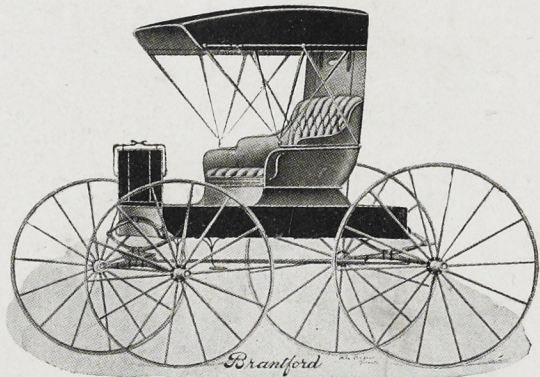
Shaft irons twice the standard strength.

See the Cockshutt agent's assortment and get the Buggy Book.

You cannot bank on a better assortment or more popular and modern up-to-date models.



415—Auto Seat, Bailey Loops



219—Auto Seat, Bailey Loops

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